

THE TIMES

Saturday

Portfolio

£42,000
to be
won

Vale of intrigue
Dyastic infighting
in Kashmir

Mean machine
In pursuit of
motorbikes, both
big and small

Wimbledon
Rex Bellamy on the men's
semi-finals and preview
of the women's final

Two share £2,000 prize

The Times £2,000 Portfolio prize was shared between two winners yesterday, one a housewife in Cheltenham and the other a student in Buckinghamshire. Each will receive £1,000.

Portfolio list, page 24; rules and how to play, back page; report back page.

Unexploded bombs on Gulf tanker

A Japanese-chartered oil tanker, apparently hit by an Iranian air attack in the Gulf was heading for the Strait of Hormuz with two unexploded bombs on board. There were no casualties and the ship said it was safe after a fire had been extinguished.

Argentine alarm

Army tanks were seen moving towards Buenos Aires after leading generals were forced to resign. Argentine politicians were alarmed by the news.

£2 'passport'

Excursion documents, costing £2, will be issued by post offices to tourists without passports wanting to visit France from July 31, the Government announced.

Molotov back

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's disgraced foreign minister who was dismissed in 1957 by Mr Khrushchev, has been readmitted to the Soviet Communist Party at the age of 94.

Four stole blood

A former consultant haematologist at the National Heart Hospital and two other men were convicted of conspiracy to steal blood for illicit plasma sales. They and a fourth man who earlier pleaded guilty will be sentenced today.

Villagers in fear

Israeli security squads are bringing terror to villagers in South Lebanon, after four officers shot and killed a man aged 27.

A-test inquiry

Australia has set up a royal commission to investigate British nuclear tests there in the 1950s and 1960s, including those on Monte Bello Island.

Takeover rules

Decisions to refer planned takeover deals to the Monopolies Commission will in future be made "primarily on competition grounds", said Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary. The threshold for bids qualifying for investigation is raised to affect only companies with assets of £30m or more.

Lyle leads

Sandy Lyle leads the Scandinavian Open by two shots after a first round score of 65, six under par, which included nine birdies.

Leader page, 17

Letters: On council spending, from Mr N. Hawkins, and Mr J. Jilings; Midland Bank, from Sir Donald Barron; Ulster, from Mr S. C. Silkin QC. Leading articles: The pound; Paving Bill; EEC seating arrangements. Features, pages 12, 13, 16. Supporting the working miners; Bernard Levin's memorable musical evening; David Watt on strengthening NATO; Spectrum: Sikhism in Britain; Friday Page; Conciliation in the aftermath of divorce; Obituary, page 18. Professor William Fisher. Dr Maurice Partridge.

Home News	2-5	Motoring	28
Overseas	5-8	Parliament	4
Arts	18	PremBonds	32
Business	19-22	Sale Room	2
Court	18	Science	18
Crossword	32	Sport	25-27
Diary	16	TV & Radio	31
Ents	32	Theatres etc	31
Law Report	22	Universities	27
		Weather	32

Coal talks resume today after 'constructive' start

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The first real sign of peace in the pits came last night after nine hours of talks between the National Coal Board and leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers.

The two sides got down to serious bargaining on the industry's future for the first time since the "rolling strike" started nearly 17 weeks ago. Sufficient progress was made to continue the talks for a further round.

Yesterday's breakthrough followed a meeting this week between Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the board and the Prime Minister, together with Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy and intense behind-the-scenes activity by Labour politicians to bring the two sides together.

After their talks at the Rubens Hotel, London, the two sides said in an agreed statement: "After nine hours of constructive discussion, the NUM and the NCB have agreed to meet again."

A meeting has been arranged for today.

Neither Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the miners' union, nor Mr MacGregor would add to this statement.

But the word "constructive" indicates that more progress was made in London yesterday than at all previous meetings in Edinburgh, Rotherham and South Yorkshire.

The discussions will be resumed ahead of the NUM's special delegate conference which is to meet in Sheffield on Wednesday and Thursday at which the strike will almost certainly be given fresh impetus by the militant left unless the peace process is clearly continuing.

Yesterday's talks are understood to have concentrated on the general future for the industry and the critical definition of an uneconomic pit.

The union have until now insisted that only exhausted or geologically unsafe pits should be shut, and that more investment could and should extend the life of all other mines.

The board wants to reduce annual capacity by four million tonnes and close down the biggest loss-making collieries.

The British Steel Corporation, expected by the Government to break even next March, is now losing more than £1m a day, mostly as the result of the miners' strike.

Before the dispute began, BSC, bolstered by a significant increase in demand for steel, was making losses of about £3m a week but regarded the March 1985 deadline as realistic. Now, additional losses of about £5m a week are being recorded because of the extra expense of importing coal, lower output levels, increased maintenance work and lost exports.

With steelworkers' leaders defying attempts by the National Union of Mineworkers to close their industry, Mr Robert Haslam, the BSC chairman, yesterday sent letters to all employees describing a halt to steel production as "suicidal".

"It would immediately drive our customers into the arms of foreign steel producers," he added.

He added: "Arthur Scargill has promised that no foreign steel would be allowed to Britain while our plants are shut. Experience shows that promise could not be kept."

Mr Haslam said the slimming and belt tightening of recent years had put us in a fair chance of winning through.

The leaders of the miners' and railwaymen's unions were misguided in believing that putting the steel industry out of business would speed up a solution to the miners' strike.

The Attorney General has given the go-ahead yesterday by the High Court to challenge Labour-controlled South Yorkshire police committee's attempt to withhold funds for policing miners' picket lines.

Two clerical staff at Shirewood colliery, north Derbyshire, have been stoned and abused in the past 48 hours, police said yesterday. A working miner's car was daubed with paint at Langwith.

Pound slumps under \$1.32 to record low

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The pound fell 1.75 cents to a record low against the dollar yesterday, closing at \$1.3180 in London. It weakened further in New York, dropping to \$1.3135 by lunchtime. But the Chancellor's unwillingness to raise interest rates at this stage in the economic recovery was underlined by the unemployment figures for June, which showed a further rise of 8,000 in the underlying total of adult jobsless.

Sterling's "effective" trade-weighted exchange rate against all main currencies fell 0.3 points to 78.3 yesterday, as the pound weakened slightly against the Deutsche mark, French franc and Japanese yen. However, its steepest decline was against the dollar, which was strengthening against most currencies.

Dealers said the prospect of higher American interest rates, compared with British reluctance to raise rates, was principally responsible for the pound's fall, although the miners' strike and the weakness in the oil market also played a part.

Sterling's effective rate is now five points below the average for last year on which Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, based his Budget forecasts for inflation and other economic developments. It is only 0.4 points above its record low in

March 1983, when the effective rate dipped briefly below 78. A lower exchange rate benefits the Treasury by increasing the sterling price of oil and hence its oil tax revenues. But it also puts at risk the Chancellor's forecast of a decline in the rate of inflation to 4 per cent next year.

The total number of unemployed people in the United Kingdom fell by 55,000 in June, to 3,029,723 or 12.6 per cent of the workforce. But the seasonally-adjusted figure, excluding school-leavers rose a further 8,000 to 3,036,000.

The three-month moving average has been rising by 8,000-11,000 for the past three months. This is lower than in the first quarter, but does not match last year's figures, when the average fell for the last quarter.

The adjusted total is 69,000 higher than in June, 1983, or 98,000 allowing for those older than 16 who were unemployed, now removed from the register. Special employment schemes are reckoned to have reduced the June, 1984, total by 440,000.

The number of school-leavers on the register last month was 95,000. This is 9,000 fewer than in May. But the summer bulge of school leavers will increase the registered total of unemployment.

Leading article, page 17

Prospects for break in drought are remote

By Kenneth Gosling

Apart from a few thundery showers this weekend, the steady rain needed to relieve drought conditions in western and north-western parts of the country was a far off prospect last night.

By this morning, more than 8m people will be subject to restrictions on using hoses.

"We need pretty steady hard rain over the next couple of weeks to make a difference in the situation", a National Water Council spokesman said last night. The London Weather Centre said the prospects of this were remote.

Water resources in the remaining authorities, apart from Wales, the north-west, south-west and Yorkshire, are satisfactory for the foreseeable future. River flows are below normal



Britain's drought areas.

but not yet approaching 1976 levels.

To relieve the hard going at Nottingham racecourse for tomorrow's sponsored meeting, 1m gallons of water are being poured over the ground after complaints from trainers.

Nigerian kidnapped in London

By Peter Davenport

Anti-terrorist squad detectives were last night searching for a Nigerian government minister kidnapped outside his home in London about 12.30 pm yesterday.

Mr Umaru Dikko was snatched by a group of men and bundled into a yellow vehicle only yards from his home in Porchester Terrace in the West End.

Mr Dikko has been living in London since fleeing a military coup against the Government of which he was a member late last year and is seen by the new rulers in Nigeria as a focus for political dissent.

The new Government of General Buhari are said to have put Mr Dikko at the top of their most wanted list of former ministers that they want to bring to trial, but as recently as February, Mr Dikko, speaking on a BBC World Service programme on Africa challenged the Government's right to arrest him.

One theory being considered by detectives was that the military regime may have sent in its own men to kidnap him.

Police were called in immediately after Mr Dikko was grabbed and sealed the area off. All sea and airports around the country were also alerted in case of an attempt to smuggle him out of the country.

The inquiry was being headed by Commander William Hackett of the Anti-terrorist Squad.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "There has been no contact from the men who took him. We are well aware of the background in Nigeria and the possibility that the military regime there may be in some way involved."

Scotland Yard could not confirm earlier reports that at least two of the kidnappers were seen to be armed as they drove off with their victim towards Bayswater.

If he were returned to Nigeria, he would face trial before a military tribunal under a decree imposing a minimum sentence of 21 years in prison and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. There is no appeal, though sentences must be confirmed by the supreme military council.

Britain would never extradite a man if he faced trial under such conditions.



Wimbledon showdown: Martina Navratilova (left) will meet Chris Lloyd in the women's singles final tomorrow. Yesterday Miss Navratilova beat Kathy Jordan and Mrs Lloyd beat Hana Mandlikova. (Photographs: Ian Stewart, Rex Bellamy, page 25.)

Retreat awards metropolitan councils and GLC extra time

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday completed the retreat forced upon it by the House of Lords on its legislation for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils, and granted their members an extra term of unexpired office from next May.

The decision, greeted with derision by the Opposition when confirmed in the Commons by the Prime Minister, means that the Government's original plan to put in interim authorities composed of members of the London boroughs and the metropolitan districts to take over the councils' functions before their abolition, due on April 1, 1986, is now dead and buried.

Next May's elections, whose cancellation has always been the prime aim of the "paving" Bill, will still not go ahead.

But even as the Government appeared to have cleared one obstacle, amid embarrassment and confusion, to its eventual abolition intentions, it was quickly reminded that equally formidable difficulties may loom far ahead.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, whose difficulties with the Bill have raised doubts about his future, made an apparently reluctant appearance at the dispatch box in the Commons and was warned that his timetable for abolition would not be easily achieved.

He was given notice by several senior Conservatives that they do not like his plans to

get rid of an elected authority for London.

There was astonishment among MPs that the Government had initially chosen to announce its changes to the Bill outside the House, without a statement to Parliament.

Its intention had been made known yesterday morning in Whitehall, but it was not decided until lunchtime that Lord Whitelaw should tell the Lords and Mr Jenkin the Commons.

It allowed Mr Neil Kinnock to ask Mrs Margaret Thatcher whether the original decision was because Mr Jenkin was afraid to come to the House or whether he was afraid to let him on.

The sense of dismay was underlined when, after her own question time appearance and before Mr Jenkin's turn came, she sat beside him on the Government bench and appeared to check through the statement he was about to deliver.

The Government is to carry out its changes to the Bill by tabling amendments for its report stage in the Lords the week after next. There will also be further alterations to prevent "unreasonable actions" by the councils during their extended terms.

Powers are already in the Bill to stop the councils selling off big assets, but the Department of the Environment is preparing further legislative restrictions on the negotiation of long-term contracts and perhaps on

overall spending, breaches of which would render councillors liable to penalties.

Mr Jenkin, who was given a sympathetic but less than enthusiastic hearing at a meeting of the Conservative back-bench environment committee last night, told the Commons that he would be publishing before the summer recess a document summarizing the Government's intentions over the allocation of functions at present carried out by the GLC and the metropolitan councils.

He went some way to acknowledging the difficulties of carrying through the abolition by April 1, 1986, when he said that success in achieving a smooth handover of functions to the boroughs and the districts would depend on the cooperation of the GLC and the metropolitan councils after the abolition Bill is passed next summer or autumn.

Although the officers of those councils will be legally obliged to cooperate with the "paving" Bill, there is no confidence in the Government that the members themselves will be obliging.

Mr Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North-West and a GLC member, told Mr Jenkin yesterday: "Dismissing the GLC is going to take considerably longer than a year, even with good will in County Hall, and there is not much of that towards you."

Parliament, page 4

Photographs, back page

Record £7.3m for Turner painting

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A magnificent impressionistic seascape by the English painter William Turner became the most expensive painting in auction room history when sold at Sotheby's for £7,370,000 yesterday.

The large painting, entitled *Seascape: Folkestone*, came from the collection of the great art historian, Lord Clark of Salwood and was sold by his family to pay capital taxes on his estate.

"My father used to call it the greatest picture ever painted by an Englishman", his son Mr Alan Clark, said yesterday, "except for the days when he called it the greatest picture ever painted."

After the bidding topped £5m, the sale turned into a battle between two dealers, Mr Charles Leggett of the London firm Leggett Bros and Mr Richard Feigen of New York, with the former emerging as the victor.

Mr Leggett, aged 29, was seated with his father Sir Hugh Leggett on one side and brother Martin on the other. He was tense and trembling as he bid, with his father pumping him to carry on. He seemed several times almost unable to bring himself to put in another bid. He gave the impression of a man using his own judgment to decide how much of another person's money to spend.

Leggett Bros said after the sale that their client wished to retain complete anonymity. The buyer resembled himself in the course of the afternoon, however, as a potential British



benefactor. The firm revealed that directly after the sale they were asked to offer a four-month loan of the painting to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

The offer was rejected by Lord Anson, chairman of the trustees, on the grounds that the painting could not be accommodated during the current refurbishment. The new owner had wanted it to hang next to the famous *Fighting Temeraire*.

ITV would lose £1.5m by quitting Olympics

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

The ITV network is on the verge of pulling out of covering the Olympic Games, at a cost of £1.5m, in order to avoid meeting a union claim which could be settled for £5,000.

The companies have given the technicians' union, the ACTT, until 1pm today to agree on a Management offer which the companies say would involve the employment of two unnecessary production assistants in Los Angeles. But the ACTT insists that three production assistants must be employed for the Olympic Games and no meeting between the two sides are planned before the deadline expires.

Mr John Calvert, the industrial relations director of the Independent Television Companies Association, who has been heading the negotiations said yesterday: "This deadline is not flexible at all. We have been discussing this since March and it is now make your mind up time. We have already compromised and the union's response

has been a flat rejection, so I have to say that the prognosis is not good."

ITV has already lost its breakfast Olympics coverage because of a separate dispute between the union and TV-am.

The ITV companies believe that they need a 65-strong crew, half of them ACTT members in Los Angeles for the Games. After pressure from the union earlier this year, it offered to take on two production assistants.

"We don't need these people but this was a way of demonstrating our willingness to compromise," Mr Calvert said. "There is no particular logic about this decision. The reason we have set this deadline isn't because we can't afford to send a third man to Los Angeles. It is a point of principle where we have to decide whether we are prepared to make a compromise. We did make a compromise and still the union is trying to force a third person upon us."

After a short retirement the magistrates announced that he was "unlawfully" causing them problems.

The chairman, Mr E. Austen Johnson, said they had decided Miss Patel sold the glue and the bag after being asked for a kit, and was likely to know they would be used for glue sniffing. They also felt that Mrs Thornton's reaction might have caused a breach of the peace.

Mr Nigel Priestley, for the Patels, said there was no law against selling glue or glue sniffing. Even if everything said by the prosecution were accepted there was still no evidence of an unlawful act.

He said the prosecution wanted every shopkeeper to act as its own lawbreaker and asked

SALE

NOW ON



Illustrated above

LOVER'S KNOT - Brass
eg. 5'0" - was £845 now £715

VICTORIA - Screen Mirror
was £460 now £368

POESIA - Lacquered or Brass
eg. 5'0" Lacq. was £555 now £444

CHESTER - with Mother of Pearl
eg. 5'0" was £695 now £555

SLIPPEREZZE "SEVATOR" Divan
Set with pocket spring interior eg. 5'0" x 6'6" was £652 now £445

PETER REED -
Egyptian Cotton Sheets
Save 25% off original price

SETA - 100% Silk Patchwork
Quilt in rich Autumn Browns
Queen Size, 260 x 260 cms
was £396.75 now £199.95

HALF PRICE QUILTS
Many designs and colours
eg. TECLA was £126 now £63
CINZ was £130 now £75
CHIARA was £195 now £99.95

CHEVAL Mirror
Model 713
was £2310
now £249

Plus much, much more at
Our main London showroom
638/640 Kings Road, London SW6, 01-731 3503
60/62 West Street, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax
0422 839759
57/59 Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth
0202 763822

Phone now for our Sale Catalogue

And So To Bed

The complete bedroom shop.

Doctor guilty of £158,000 conspiracy to steal hospital blood for plasma

Mr Mark Patterson, aged 50, former consultant haematologist at the National Heart Hospital, was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of a £158,000 conspiracy to steal hospital blood for illicit plasma sale in Denmark.

He was convicted with two other men, Colin Campbell, aged 57, a former director of the British subsidiary of the Danish company concerned, and John Harris, aged 44, former chief medical scientific officer at the National Blood Transfusion Service.

The three were remanded in custody to be sentenced today with Dr Patterson's assistant, Leslie Dobson, aged 50, who earlier pleaded guilty to his part in the scheme.

Two Army doctors, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Parry, aged 51, Commanding Officer of the Army Blood Supply Depot at Aldershot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Thomas, aged 46, his second in command and former chairman of the British Medical Association's ethical committee, were both acquitted of conspiring with Dr Patterson and others and of accepting £18,500 in bribes from him to provide military blood supplies. They were awarded costs.

Campbell was yesterday undergoing tests at St Bartholomew's Hospital after collapsing and striking his head as he left the court for the luncheon adjournment on Wednesday.

Dr Patterson: Sold plasma to Danish firm

Dr Patterson, Campbell and Harris were acquitted of manufacturing the plasma without a licence.

The scheme, masterminded by Dr Patterson, of Cochrane Street, St Johns Wood, north-west London, concerned the sale of plasma from "time-expired" blood supplied by public and military donors.

He was assisted by Dobson and the plasma was extracted in a hospital wash room, laboratory and in Dr Patterson's garage.

The conspiracy was uncovered after plasma sold to the Danish drugs company, Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, was found to be contaminated.

Campbell, of Hazeldown House, Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Reading, Berkshire and Harris, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, were convicted of being involved in the sale and provision of the blood.

Dobson, of Sullivan Court, Peterborough Road, Fulham, south-west London, was previously remanded in custody to await sentence at the end of the two-month trial.

Dr Patterson had political aspirations, and became a Conservative member for Chipping Barnet on the Greater London Council, which gave him an opportunity to exercise his flair for building projects.

He was chairman of the planning committee and largely responsible for the redevelopment of Covent Garden into a leading tourist attraction.

The Department of Health and Social Security has told National Health Service officials that they must be able to trace every pint of blood donated. It urged them to improve record-keeping and stock control of blood and blood products.

The instructions were given in a circular which admitted that there were "possible loopholes in records kept to control the movement of blood from collection to transfusion or disposal".

Dr Patterson, Campbell and Harris were acquitted of manufacturing the plasma without a licence.

The scheme, masterminded by Dr Patterson, of Cochrane Street, St Johns Wood, north-west London, concerned the sale of plasma from "time-expired" blood supplied by public and military donors.

He was assisted by Dobson and the plasma was extracted in a hospital wash room, laboratory and in Dr Patterson's garage.

The conspiracy was uncovered after plasma sold to the Danish drugs company, Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, was found to be contaminated.

Campbell, of Hazeldown House, Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Reading, Berkshire and Harris, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, were convicted of being involved in the sale and provision of the blood.

Dobson, of Sullivan Court, Peterborough Road, Fulham, south-west London, was previously remanded in custody to await sentence at the end of the two-month trial.

Dr Patterson had political aspirations, and became a Conservative member for Chipping Barnet on the Greater London Council, which gave him an opportunity to exercise his flair for building projects.

He was chairman of the planning committee and largely responsible for the redevelopment of Covent Garden into a leading tourist attraction.

The Department of Health and Social Security has told National Health Service officials that they must be able to trace every pint of blood donated. It urged them to improve record-keeping and stock control of blood and blood products.

The instructions were given in a circular which admitted that there were "possible loopholes in records kept to control the movement of blood from collection to transfusion or disposal".

Dr Patterson, Campbell and Harris were acquitted of manufacturing the plasma without a licence.

The scheme, masterminded by Dr Patterson, of Cochrane Street, St Johns Wood, north-west London, concerned the sale of plasma from "time-expired" blood supplied by public and military donors.

He was assisted by Dobson and the plasma was extracted in a hospital wash room, laboratory and in Dr Patterson's garage.

The conspiracy was uncovered after plasma sold to the Danish drugs company, Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, was found to be contaminated.

Campbell, of Hazeldown House, Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Reading, Berkshire and Harris, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, were convicted of being involved in the sale and provision of the blood.

Dobson, of Sullivan Court, Peterborough Road, Fulham, south-west London, was previously remanded in custody to await sentence at the end of the two-month trial.

Dr Patterson had political aspirations, and became a Conservative member for Chipping Barnet on the Greater London Council, which gave him an opportunity to exercise his flair for building projects.

He was chairman of the planning committee and largely responsible for the redevelopment of Covent Garden into a leading tourist attraction.

The Department of Health and Social Security has told National Health Service officials that they must be able to trace every pint of blood donated. It urged them to improve record-keeping and stock control of blood and blood products.

The instructions were given in a circular which admitted that there were "possible loopholes in records kept to control the movement of blood from collection to transfusion or disposal".

Dr Patterson, Campbell and Harris were acquitted of manufacturing the plasma without a licence.

The scheme, masterminded by Dr Patterson, of Cochrane Street, St Johns Wood, north-west London, concerned the sale of plasma from "time-expired" blood supplied by public and military donors.

He was assisted by Dobson and the plasma was extracted in a hospital wash room, laboratory and in Dr Patterson's garage.

The conspiracy was uncovered after plasma sold to the Danish drugs company, Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, was found to be contaminated.

Campbell, of Hazeldown House, Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Reading, Berkshire and Harris, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, were convicted of being involved in the sale and provision of the blood.

Dobson, of Sullivan Court, Peterborough Road, Fulham, south-west London, was previously remanded in custody to await sentence at the end of the two-month trial.

Dr Patterson had political aspirations, and became a Conservative member for Chipping Barnet on the Greater London Council, which gave him an opportunity to exercise his flair for building projects.

He was chairman of the planning committee and largely responsible for the redevelopment of Covent Garden into a leading tourist attraction.

The Department of Health and Social Security has told National Health Service officials that they must be able to trace every pint of blood donated. It urged them to improve record-keeping and stock control of blood and blood products.

The instructions were given in a circular which admitted that there were "possible loopholes in records kept to control the movement of blood from collection to transfusion or disposal".

Dr Patterson, Campbell and Harris were acquitted of manufacturing the plasma without a licence.

The scheme, masterminded by Dr Patterson, of Cochrane Street, St Johns Wood, north-west London, concerned the sale of plasma from "time-expired" blood supplied by public and military donors.

He was assisted by Dobson and the plasma was extracted in a hospital wash room, laboratory and in Dr Patterson's garage.

The conspiracy was uncovered after plasma sold to the Danish drugs company, Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, was found to be contaminated.

Campbell, of Hazeldown House, Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Reading, Berkshire and Harris, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, were convicted of being involved in the sale and provision of the blood.

Dobson, of Sullivan Court, Peterborough Road, Fulham, south-west London, was previously remanded in custody to await sentence at the end of the two-month trial.

Dr Patterson had political aspirations, and became a Conservative member for Chipping Barnet on the Greater London Council, which gave him an opportunity to exercise his flair for building projects.

He was chairman of the planning committee and largely responsible for the redevelopment of Covent Garden into a leading tourist attraction.

The Department of Health and Social Security has told National Health Service officials that they must be able to trace every pint of blood donated. It urged them to improve record-keeping and stock control of blood and blood products.

The instructions were given in a circular which admitted that there were "possible loopholes in records kept to control the movement of blood from collection to transfusion or disposal".

Dr Patterson, Campbell and Harris were acquitted of manufacturing the plasma without a licence.

The scheme, masterminded by Dr Patterson, of Cochrane Street, St Johns Wood, north-west London, concerned the sale of plasma from "time-expired" blood supplied by public and military donors.

He was assisted by Dobson and the plasma was extracted in a hospital wash room, laboratory and in Dr Patterson's garage.

The conspiracy was uncovered after plasma sold to the Danish drugs company, Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium, in Copenhagen, was found to be contaminated.

Campbell, of Hazeldown House, Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Reading, Berkshire and Harris, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, were convicted of being involved in the sale and provision of the blood.

Dobson, of Sullivan Court, Peterborough Road, Fulham, south-west London, was previously remanded in custody to await sentence at the end of the two-month trial.

Dr Patterson had political aspirations, and became a Conservative member for Chipping Barnet on the Greater London Council, which gave him an opportunity to exercise his flair for building projects.

He was chairman of the planning committee and largely responsible for the redevelopment of Covent Garden into a leading tourist attraction.



Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the former Minister for Consumer Affairs with Mr. John Baines at Westminster register office where they were married yesterday.

Mrs Oppenheim, Conservative MP for Gloucester since 1970 met Mr Baines when she opened his factory last March. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

The boy, weighs six stone and is 4ft 10in tall.

Dr Barnardo's, the children's homes charity, has withdrawn financial support from a school-boy's attempt to walk from Land's End to John O'Groats, leaving the organizers furious.

Gavin Halden, aged 12, of Ladbroke Grove, London, hopes to raise £50,000 for Dr Barnardo's, and organizers are to appeal to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the charity's patron, to intervene.

A spokesman for Dr Barnardo's said yesterday that it had reservations. The charity's Public Affairs Officer, Mrs Margaret Barrett, added: "I have never heard of a child so young attempting such a long walk."

Spies' appeal rejected

Two Latin Americans jailed for seven years each were rightly convicted as Cuban spies, the Court of Appeal in London ruled yesterday.

Lord Justice Ackner said that Antonio Sanchez and Luis Garcia possessed considerable intelligence and had played for high stakes. Their claims now to have been fighting for the oppressed people of El Salvador strained credulity, he said.

Sanchez, aged 34, a television engineer from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Garcia, aged 31, a technical agronomist, also from Vera Cruz, were jailed in June, 1982, at the Central Criminal Court.

They had appealed against their convictions for passing secrets to Cuba, but the Court of Appeal rejected their appeal.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

The Court of Appeal, which heard the appeal from the Central Criminal Court, ruled that the convictions were safe and sound.

British Medical Association

Heroin 'threatens fabric of society'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Heroin addiction in Britain is more like a plague than an epidemic and the Department of Health's move to combat heroin and solvent abuse are too little, too late, the British Medical Association, meeting in Manchester, was told yesterday.

The Association's annual representative meeting called overwhelmingly for tougher legal action, more facilities to treat addicts and to support victims and their families. Representatives were told that the fabric of society was at risk.

Dr Hamid Hussain, from Rotherham, who proposed the motion, said that a third of secondary school pupils had experimented with drugs or solvents.

Dr Akhter, a consultant with the regional drug treatment unit in Birmingham, said: "For the first time in this country there is no such place as a drug-free environment. The greatest problem in treating addicts is that heroin is now so much cheaper and so easy to obtain."

His clinic saw 30 new addicts a month. "I believe I see only about one in five of the addicts in our area."

Addicts were becoming younger and younger. Sixteen and 17-year-olds were dependent on heroin. Sniffing heroin seemed more addictive than injecting it, he said.

A week's regular use and you are hooked. They spend most of their money on heroin, and beg borrow and steal, and in the case of girls turn to prostitution to pay for their habit.

Of these people up to one third are likely to die and about one third will recover, but it takes two years at least to deal with a patient properly.

"These people are living on the edge of a precipice and can drop off at any time. One injection with a dirty needle and that's it."

Dr Akhter said: "We could double the facilities we have available and still not be able to cope."

Support for call to divert arms spending to health

The association called for a "massive and progressive reduction in world arms spending, both nuclear and conventional", with the money diverted to health care at home and in developing countries.

The motion, approved after a debate in which some doctors accused the association of making a political stand, was passed by a large majority, well above the two thirds needed to overturn a decision made last year not to take a political stance over nuclear weapons issues.

At the same time the association decided to increase its efforts to publicize the findings of its report last year on the medical effects of nuclear war.

Medical research has been hit five ways by government spending cuts, doctors said yesterday, and important research projects are unable to find funds. More than 20 medical schools had had to curtail research.

Health food enthusiasts are potentially at risk of infection from the growing popularity of untreated goats' milk, the association was told. The meeting called for legislation to ensure that all milk is properly pasteurized.

Bonus for quick work on M-way repairs

By David Cross

The Department of Transport is to introduce a novel scheme to try to speed up the pace of motorway repairs.

Instead of paying a flat rate for motorway repairs as at present, it intends to reward companies which complete their work ahead of schedule and penalize those who overrun promised completion dates.

According to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, contractors who finish early will get a bonus on top of their regular fee.

"The quicker they do it, the more they will get," he says. "Conversely the contractor will be charged a 'lane-rental' for each day he overruns the contract period." The ex-

pression "lane-rental" is a euphemism for a daily fine. Initially the scheme, which is expected to begin later in the year, will be run on an experimental basis. But if it is a success, similar conditions are likely to be written into all future motorway repair contracts.

The concept, which was foreshadowed by Mr Ridley during a meeting with the British Road Federation and the Confederation of British Industry in London last week is designed to get better value out of road scheme funds.

The Department has been under pressure from both organizations to increase its road-building and repair budget.

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

Mr Ridley said that the scheme would be a "test of the contractor's ability to complete the work as quickly as possible".

PARLIAMENT July 5 1984

Councils get year's stay of execution

PAVING BILL

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, announced to the Commons that the Government had decided to table an amendment to the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill proposing that the present members of the GLC and of the metropolitan county councils should continue in office until 1986 without elections next year.

In the noisy exchanges that followed, Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, made use of a colloquialism Mrs Thatcher had once levelled against the Opposition: "Who's fit now?", he asked. "She is still running away from the ballot box."

First to raise the issue was Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L), who said: Will Mrs Thatcher admit that the undemocratic provisions of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill were unprincipled and, once shown some humility and admit that her Government has been wrong?

Mrs Thatcher: The Government has decided to table an amendment to the Bill at report stage in House of Lords proposing that the present members of the GLC and of the metropolitan county councils should continue in office until 1986 and without elections next year.

At the same time, further provisions will be introduced to prevent unnecessary actions by outgoing authorities.

Mr Kinnock: Does not the Prime Minister think it is a pity that we have to go through the Government to make a statement?

Was the original decision made by the Cabinet and announced by her press secretary to the press at 11.45 today that Mr Jenkins would not make a statement, because he was afraid to come here or because she was afraid to let him?

Mrs Thatcher: Absolute nonsense. (Laughter) There are strict rules of order with regard to business between the Commons and the Lords. That is a matter for Mr Speaker and not for me.

Mr Kinnock: Mrs Thatcher knows she is misleading the House and the country. She is still dodging the question just like she is dodging democracy, still running away from the ballot box. Who is afraid? Who is fit now? (Laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: We have taken cognisance of what the Lords said. I am interested to know whether all MPs in the opposition parties are

now firmly in favour of the continuance of the their Lordships' House.

Mr John Hodge (Staffordshire, M), C. The GLC has now voted *etna* to clothe the wolf in sheep's clothing. Would Mrs Thatcher explain to the country that the abolition of an insensitive and expensive bureaucracy will increase local democracy and accountability?

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. It will mean local government will be actually conducted one tier nearer to the people.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson (Coventry North-West, Lab). Her statement on the Bill will fall far short of meeting the expectations of the House. It is clear from the development of the past 24 hours that the Secretary of State lost his nerve over the issue and should have made the statement he promised less than a week ago. Will she put the wretched man out of his misery and sack him?

Mrs Thatcher: As far as I am aware Mr Jenkins will be making a statement to this House. Mr Tony Banks (Newham, North-West, Lab) Her Government's policy towards local government rescues the sinking of the Titanic and before she sacks the Secretary of State for the Environment, that poor bumbling wreck at the end of the Government front bench, will she bear in mind that he was carrying out her instructions to abolish the GLC, which were based on her personal vindictiveness towards Ken Livingstone.

Mrs Thatcher: The councils will be abolished according to the provisions of the Conservative manifesto which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the electorate. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) As the Prime Minister has been unable to tell the House why the Secretary of State for the Environment was rescuing the sinking of the Titanic, will she tell the House the Government's purpose towards the GLC, will she tell the House and London why she and the Government are frightened of the ballot box and why they should not. See the

Howell: Recognize need for London-wide government

festo which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the electorate. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) As the Prime Minister has been unable to tell the House why the Secretary of State for the Environment was rescuing the sinking of the Titanic, will she tell the House the Government's purpose towards the GLC, will she tell the House and London why she and the Government are frightened of the ballot box and why they should not. See the

Howell: Recognize need for London-wide government

festo which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the electorate. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) As the Prime Minister has been unable to tell the House why the Secretary of State for the Environment was rescuing the sinking of the Titanic, will she tell the House the Government's purpose towards the GLC, will she tell the House and London why she and the Government are frightened of the ballot box and why they should not. See the

electors in a ballot next May, which would be the democratic and decent thing to do?

Mrs Thatcher: He must be under some illusion. The Secretary of State will be making a statement. The district council elections will take place in the usual way and the result of the last poll on Europe was that we won it handsomely.

After Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, had indicated the Government's intentions, Mr John Cunniff (Southampton, Lib) asked: Is not this apology of a statement really indicative of the degree of panic and incompetence now prevalent in his office?

Does not the statement mean that elections will have to be cancelled in advance of the House of Commons and the Lords taking a final view about abolition? Was not that a central objection to the Bill as expressed in the amendment carried so convincingly in the Lords?

Is not an extension of the term of office almost certain to be needed for more than one year, given the complexity of the work done by the metropolitan county councils and the GLC?

There is no precedent, in spite of his assertions, for extending terms of office before the main issue of the future of the councils in reorganization has been decided?

Mr Jenkin: I find his criticism of the proposals I have put before the House a little strange. After all, it was Mr David Clark (an Opposition spokesman on the environment) who, at second reading, on the paving Bill, said: "I can sympathize with the Secretary of State's claim that it would have been useful to hold elections fully aware that in those circumstances it is to allow local authorities to continue in existence for another year. As that is precisely what we are doing, I cannot understand his complaint."

Mr Francis Pym (South East Cambridgeshire, C) Many of us are much relieved that the quangos that were going to be brought into existence to take over from the councils are not now going to come in.

Does he appreciate that the manner in which this reform is carried through is important? How is he going to ensure that the Government's decisions made known to the House? Will he ensure that some document or White Paper or report can be debated by this House before there is a second reading on the main Bill?

Does he appreciate that the debate that has raged sharply during the last six to nine months has given rise to a feeling in some metropolitan councils, and particularly in London, that some body is needed to have a strategic overview of the affairs of our capital city?

Mr Jenkin: I am hoping I may be able to publish before the House

the possibility of asset stripping or the making of long-term contracts of a major order which might prejudice the position of successor bodies.

Lord Harnam-Nicholls (C) There will be acute disappointment that the Government has capitulated so soon. At second reading this House had a majority of 20 to show the general line was what the House wanted.

To capitulate on the first amendment without waiting for the report stage, is too early.

Viscount Whitelaw: He is entitled to give it, I cannot accept the word capitulation. If I were to do so, it would mean that as Leader of the House and member of the Cabinet, took the view that on no occasion should this House be allowed to change something in a Government Bill. I do not take that view.

Lord Mollison (C) said he congratulated the Government on its response. It showed strength, not weakness, to heed respectful argument, especially in relation to an important constitutional principle.

Lady Birk (Lab) said it was unlikely the Government would be able to complete the complex legislation which would be needed for the abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan counties in less than a year as proposed. It could take 18 months and the same councils would be in situ without further elections. There was no precedent for such a situation.

Viscount Whitelaw: It would not be appropriate for me to get into arguments today; we will do that at the report stage.



Pym: Mach relieved.

ryies a brief parliamentary document which will set out in summary the Government's decisions on the designation of the functions at present carried out by the GLC and the metropolitan county councils.

are well aware of the view that there needs to be some upper tier authority to take an overview. That is not the view of the Government. We believe that services currently carried out by the GLC and the metropolitan county councils can overwhelmingly be devolved to the true organs of local government - the local borough and district councils.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, L) Will he now admit that the proposals that were his idea and that he persuaded the Cabinet to adopt, were unconstitutional and wrong? Will he assure the House that because they were his idea it will not be him taking us through the next proposals?

More importantly, will he tell us whether, for whatever period he proposes, these councils shall continue, his party proposes to fight elections that arise by-elections or whether it proposes to boycott them as further evidence that they do not really believe in democracy after all?

Mr Jenkin: There is no question of who takes the Bill through in the Lords. Hence the other Bill is a matter for the Prime Minister.

The legislation will, of course, allow by-elections to continue and arrangements will no doubt be made in the House in the abolition Bill, to extend the present GLC for a further year to 1987.

Mr Jenkin: He is in a position to influence his friends to make sure that this transition, if approved by the House in the abolition Bill, goes smoothly and successfully. He could help to make it extremely difficult and obstructive. The choice is entirely with him.

The Government intends to complete the abolition and to hand over by April, 1986.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) Support for his proposals in the abolition Bill next session will still depend upon the Government's ability to back and decide whether to extend the present GLC for a further year to 1987.

Mr Jenkin: That is a burden of proof I shall be happy to discharge.

Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire, South, C) asked Mr Jenkin to reflect on the difficulty next year in trying to get the abolition Bill through in good time to make proper, sensible and realistic provisions for the takeover as early as 1986.

Mr Jenkin: It was important to get a smooth handover of functions to the lower tier authorities.

Mr Skinner (he said) either has to withdraw or an inquiry has to take place as to whether the minister in the Scottish Office has a vested interest.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr Harold Walker) I am sure Mr Ancram is as capable of taking care of himself as any other MP.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said he understood Mr Ancram owned 1,491 shares in Grand Met Catering services, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan.

Mr Walker: MPs should be careful about using the privilege bestowed upon them by the House in making remarks which reflect upon the character of other MPs, whether ministers or otherwise.

Until the contrary has been determined we must assume that all MPs are honourable in their conduct and the ministers observe the usual rules which relate to the conditions of their taking office.

Mr Skinner: I have not acted under any cloak of privilege. What I have said, reading from a newspaper, I am quite prepared to repeat outside. Those names are public. If anyone in the House is upset by the publication of those names they ought to deal with the newspaper that has printed them.

In ensuing points of order, Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said one on Mr Skinner's list, Mr Michael Ancram, was a minister



Gilmore: Necessary concession.

a reorganization of local government elections are suspended.

Mr David Howell (Guldford, C) While the move is entirely sensible and many of us are strongly in favour of devolving more functions to the London boroughs and getting rid of the GLC, he would get a lot more support for his policies if he would recognize the need for a London-wide government in the replacement arrangements to deal with London-wide matters rather than see them all lost in Whitehall and various quangos.

Mr Jenkin: We have considered this point carefully together with the leaders of the London boroughs who have been consulting with us. We believe the services are best devolved to the London boroughs themselves.

No doubt these are issues which will be debated when the main abolition Bill is presented in this House.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) He has a grim future behind him. (Laughter) This statement will solve nothing. Dismantling the GLC is going to take considerably longer than a year even given good will in County Hall and there is not much of that towards him.

What advice will he give his successor? In a year's time or thereabouts someone will have to come back and decide whether to extend the present GLC for a further year to 1987.

Mr Jenkin: He is in a position to influence his friends to make sure that this transition, if approved by the House in the abolition Bill, goes smoothly and successfully. He could help to make it extremely difficult and obstructive. The choice is entirely with him.

The Government intends to complete the abolition and to hand over by April, 1986.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) Support for his proposals in the abolition Bill next session will still depend upon the Government's ability to back and decide whether to extend the present GLC for a further year to 1987.

Mr Jenkin: That is a burden of proof I shall be happy to discharge.

Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire, South, C) asked Mr Jenkin to reflect on the difficulty next year in trying to get the abolition Bill through in good time to make proper, sensible and realistic provisions for the takeover as early as 1986.

Mr Jenkin: It was important to get a smooth handover of functions to the lower tier authorities.

Mr Skinner (he said) either has to withdraw or an inquiry has to take place as to whether the minister in the Scottish Office has a vested interest.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr Harold Walker) I am sure Mr Ancram is as capable of taking care of himself as any other MP.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said he understood Mr Ancram owned 1,491 shares in Grand Met Catering services, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan.

Mr Walker: MPs should be careful about using the privilege bestowed upon them by the House in making remarks which reflect upon the character of other MPs, whether ministers or otherwise.

Until the contrary has been determined we must assume that all MPs are honourable in their conduct and the ministers observe the usual rules which relate to the conditions of their taking office.

Mr Skinner: I have not acted under any cloak of privilege. What I have said, reading from a newspaper, I am quite prepared to repeat outside. Those names are public. If anyone in the House is upset by the publication of those names they ought to deal with the newspaper that has printed them.

In ensuing points of order, Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said one on Mr Skinner's list, Mr Michael Ancram, was a minister

Minister pins faith in ingenuity of farmers

MILK QUOTAS

The huge majority of dairy farmers would be able to adapt their business to take account of the cuts in milk production, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, said during Commons questions in reply to Mr Alan Haseldine (Staffordshire, Walsley, C) who said some farmers would suffer financial loss which could endanger their livelihoods because of the milk quotas.

Mr Jopling said he believed that the huge majority of farmers would be able to adapt their business. The milk industry would require adjustment. While nationally there would be serious problems for milk producers, their ingenuity would get them through.

Dr Mark Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture, asked Mr Jopling to meet representatives of the farmworkers' union in the outgoers scheme. A 40-year-old stockman who lost his job would be entitled to only £900 redundancy - rather less than for the cows.

Mr Jopling said he met farmworkers' union representatives at the Royal Show. The comparisons between statutory redundancy payments and the outgoers scheme are false (he went on). The outgoers scheme is not about the future. Whether or not we are stuck for better or worse with these milk quotas, can we perhaps have a longer-term plan for milk?

Mr Jopling: With regard to quota transfers, I am intrigued by the possibility of leasing. At present there is nothing within the Community rules which would allow us to do that, but we are giving it urgent attention.

There is uncertainty in the industry, for obvious reasons. I hope that shortly we can get a great many of these matters sorted out, particularly with regard to quotas, after we have dealt with the special cases.

We cannot move further until we have passed the direct regulations under Section 2 (2) of the European Communities Act setting out detailed arrangements for implementing the quota system. I am anxious to give attention to what is

Mr Jopling: I am intrigued by the possibility of leasing. At present there is nothing within the Community rules which would allow us to do that, but we are giving it urgent attention.

There is uncertainty in the industry, for obvious reasons. I hope that shortly we can get a great many of these matters sorted out, particularly with regard to quotas, after we have dealt with the special cases.

We cannot move further until we have passed the direct regulations under Section 2 (2) of the European Communities Act setting out detailed arrangements for implementing the quota system. I am anxious to give attention to what is

Mr Jopling: I am intrigued by the possibility of leasing. At present there is nothing within the Community rules which would allow us to do that, but we are giving it urgent attention.

There is uncertainty in the industry, for obvious reasons. I hope that shortly we can get a great many of these matters sorted out, particularly with regard to quotas, after we have dealt with the special cases.

We cannot move further until we have passed the direct regulations under Section 2 (2) of the European Communities Act setting out detailed arrangements for implementing the quota system. I am anxious to give attention to what is

Mr Jopling: I am intrigued by the possibility of leasing. At present there is nothing within the Community rules which would allow us to do that, but we are giving it urgent attention.

There is uncertainty in the industry, for obvious reasons. I hope that shortly we can get a great many of these matters sorted out, particularly with regard to quotas, after we have dealt with the special cases.

We cannot move further until we have passed the direct regulations under Section 2 (2) of the European Communities Act setting out detailed arrangements for implementing the quota system. I am anxious to give attention to what is

Mr Jopling: I am intrigued by the possibility of leasing. At present there is nothing within the Community rules which would allow us to do that, but we are giving it urgent attention.

There is uncertainty in the industry, for obvious reasons. I hope that shortly we can get a great many of these matters sorted out, particularly with regard to quotas, after we have dealt with the special cases.

We cannot move further until we have passed the direct regulations under Section 2 (2) of the European Communities Act setting out detailed arrangements for implementing the quota system. I am anxious to give attention to what is

Mr Jopling: I am intrigued by the possibility of leasing. At present there is nothing within the Community rules which would allow us to do that, but we are giving it urgent attention.

I hope (he said later) there will be no question of farmers not knowing what their quotas are before the end of this milk year. I do not think that say exactly when farmers will know precisely what their quota is because we have no idea how many of them will apply for consideration under the special case arrangements to get the 2½ per cent of milk production we have reserved.

Mr David Harris (St Ives, C) Is he confident he can assemble quickly enough the administrative and appeal machinery to deal with what many of us fear will be something of a bureaucratic nightmare?

Mr Jopling: The implementation of the quotas and super-leaves will be difficult in bureaucratic terms, but I am confident that immediately after Parliament has agreed the regulations, we shall be able to get the applications and consideration of them moving very fast.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, will be clarify the Minister of State's remarks in relation to hardship cases for lead weather conditions? These suggest that no one can apply until a region is designated as having a 10-15 per cent cut in production because of bad weather. If that is so, it is a serious matter in getting these hardship cases considered.

Mr Jopling: Hard cases based on weather, will be a matter for individual cases and will not be done on a regional basis.

Mr Robb Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C) As he has told the House the outgoers scheme is not a compensation scheme, when did he tell either the Commission or the Cabinet that he insists on compensation for those driven out of economic milk production which parallels that given to steel workers who are driven out of their occupation by the ECQ quota on steel? When did he do that and, if he did not, when will he?

Mr Jopling: A comparison between the statutory redundancy scheme and the outgoers scheme is false because outgoers do not have to leave farming. They are only obliged to give up dairying.

Mr Jopling said later that some Labour MPs seemed to believe that the outgoers payment was £650 per cow per year but it was actually £650 per cow which would be paid over five years.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said he wanted to know what would happen to those dairy farmers who could not continue and for whom there was no other sort of farming to go into.

Will Mr Jopling (he asked) change the outgoers scheme to ensure that it is tax free, instead of giving the nonsensical reply he had given today?

Mr Jopling replied that the purpose of the outgoers scheme was to get 2½ per cent of the total milk quota available for reallocation and, by reallocation the first 1.25 per cent of that to small farmers who had less than 40 cows who were 40 per cent of all milk producers, bring them back to their 1983 production patterns. This was directed to dealing with the people Mr Winterton had mentioned.

Mr Ronald Davies (Caerphilly, Lab) It is ironic that Mr Jopling should give greater priority to hardship cases arising from an act of God than to cases arising from the act of man himself. Mr Jopling replied with laughter that he did not think all these occurrences were acts of God.

One, for instance, is theft or loss of cattle (he said) so I hope this is not so.

The others were all natural disasters: destruction of fodder or buildings. Some were disasters in animals, compulsory appropriations of land and serious illness of producers. They were all serious matters.

Motorway accidents

Provisional estimates for 1983 show that 16 people were killed and about 120 seriously injured on motorways in Great Britain in accidents where the presence of roadworks was recorded. Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a written reply in the Commons.

It is absurd to suppose that Sir Geoffrey is in any way to blame for failing to achieve a meeting of minds in Moscow. The Soviet leader has posed long before his arrival that this is to be an icy summer, and there was nothing he could reasonably have done to change it.

Nor is there anything more that the Reagan Administration should be asked to do to bring the Soviet negotiators back to the table. The President's earlier rhetoric could, indeed, be faulted, but nowadays he is falling over himself to emphasize his eagerness to talk.

Perhaps the Soviet Union will decide to resume negotiations before November if it is certain that Mr Reagan will be re-elected. Perhaps it will wait until after the election. Perhaps it will wait still longer for some internal development.

In the meantime, the sensible course for the West is to be ready to respond but not to throw away any cards. To criticize Sir Geoffrey or any other Western leader for returning empty-handed from Moscow is both unfair and positively damaging to the chances of a balanced negotiation.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

When the Foreign Secretary reported to the House of Commons on his abortive visit to Moscow his remarks were treated in the same way as any other ministerial statement. In other words, they were regarded as just another opportunity for continuing the normal exchanges of party political warfare.

Had it been only the Labour left who put the blame on Sir Geoffrey Howe for failing to develop a constructive dialogue with the Kremlin one would not have thought much about it. But the exercise was begun from the Opposition front bench by Mr George Robertson, an otherwise sensible right-winger who has earned his battle scars in the party's civil war.

He was careful to deplore the Soviet refusal to return to the negotiating table, but he directed sufficient criticism to Sir Geoffrey to make it clear that the days have past when Britain had a reasonably bipartisan foreign policy.

War fear factor with women voters

In the United States the conduct of foreign policy has become even more enmeshed with domestic politics. East-West relations seem likely to be a major issue in the coming presidential campaign. One reason for the gender gap - Mr Reagan's inability to win as much support among women as he has from male voters - is the fear of many women that the President's supposedly aggressive instincts in foreign policy might embolden their husbands and sons in another war.

The Democrats see this as one of Mr Reagan's few electoral weak spots, on which they will hope to concentrate attention. So Mr Reagan is now cooking like a dove to head off that.

It might be argued that it is politically healthy for foreign policy to be contentious in both Britain and the United States. Only if it is, will able and ambitious politicians devote sufficient study to international affairs.

From the beginning the Reagan Administration has been short of people near the top with much experience of international diplomacy, and since the departure of Lord Carrington such experience has not been plentiful in the Thatcher Cabinet. If foreign policy is to be the political battle, it is not likely to be in the forefront of politicians' minds.

There is, I think, some force in this reasoning. But it is outweighed by a number of considerations. There is the timeless truth that democracies are always liable to be at a disadvantage in the conduct of foreign policy if they cannot achieve some consistency between one administration and another. But there are also at the moment more immediate factors.

It is absurd to suppose that Sir Geoffrey is in any way to blame for failing to achieve a meeting of minds in Moscow. The Soviet leader has posed long before his arrival that this is to be an icy summer, and there was nothing he could reasonably have done to change it.

Nor is there anything more that the Reagan Administration should be asked to do to bring the Soviet negotiators back to the table. The President's earlier rhetoric could, indeed, be faulted, but nowadays he is falling over himself to emphasize his eagerness to talk.

Perhaps the Soviet Union will decide to resume negotiations before November if it is certain that Mr Reagan will be re-elected. Perhaps it will wait until after the election. Perhaps it will wait still longer for some internal development.

In the meantime, the sensible course for the West is to be ready to respond but not to throw away any cards. To criticize Sir Geoffrey or any other Western leader for returning empty-handed from Moscow is both unfair and positively damaging to the chances of a balanced negotiation.

Motorway accidents

Provisional estimates for 1983 show that 16 people were killed and about 120 seriously injured on motorways in Great Britain in accidents where the presence of roadworks was recorded. Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a written reply in the Commons.

It is absurd to suppose that Sir Geoffrey is in any way to blame for failing to achieve a meeting of minds in Moscow. The Soviet leader has posed long before his arrival that this is to be an icy summer, and there was nothing he could reasonably have done to change it.

Nor is there anything more that the Reagan Administration should be asked to do to bring the Soviet negotiators back to the table. The President's earlier rhetoric could, indeed, be faulted, but nowadays he is falling over himself to emphasize his eagerness to talk.

Perhaps the Soviet Union will decide to resume negotiations before November if it is certain that Mr Reagan will be re-elected. Perhaps it will wait until after the election. Perhaps it will wait still longer for some internal development.

In the meantime, the sensible course for the West is to be ready to respond but not to throw away any cards. To criticize Sir Geoffrey or any other Western leader for returning empty-handed from Moscow is both unfair and positively damaging to the chances of a balanced negotiation.

General welcome from peers

The Government's decision to postpone the GLC and metropolitan county elections was favourably received in the House of Lords, with the exception of Lord Harnam-Nicholls (C) who said the Government had capitulated too soon.

Viscount Whitelaw, Leader of the House and Lord President of the Council, said it had been his job to represent the strong views that had been expressed to his colleagues in the Cabinet. Their response showed that attention should be paid to the opinions of the House of Lords.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, opened the response by expressing gratitude that the result of the vote on June 28 had caused the Government, to a significant extent, to accept the view of the House of Lords.

We are nevertheless (he said) disappointed that elections are not to be held and we shall have to reserve our position until we have had an opportunity to consider the amendment in detail after it has been tabled.

When will the amendment be tabled (he asked) and would he confirm there will be no interim commission or further interim body as a result of the amendment? Can he say what is meant by the words "going on into 1986" which will enable by-elections to be held and what is meant by "unreasonable action"?

Lord Diamond (SDP): We are grateful for this statement by the Government and grateful for this further evidence that the Leader of the House has been committed to listen to the views of the House.

Scots 'too good' at winning investment

Housing and job markets still worst for black Britons

By Pat Healey, Race Relations Correspondent

Black Britons are still at the bottom of the job and housing markets because of the persistence of racial disadvantage, a government-sponsored survey from the Policy Studies Institute says today.

Racial inequalities, far from being removed by the Race Relations Acts and government initiatives aimed at overcoming them, have become entrenched and self-sustaining.

The disadvantages suffered by well-established and settled black communities in Britain have been exacerbated by the recession, which has also fuelled racial hostility from whites.

This depressing picture, the survey says, means that vigorous positive action is needed to overcome the persistence of racial inequality in Britain, because a legal framework outlawing racial discrimination has been shown to be inadequate on its own.

'Jumble of old and new inequalities'

The survey is the third on the situation of black people in Britain to be conducted by the institute, an independent social policy research unit.

The researchers expected to find a substantial reduction in the levels of inequality identified in the previous surveys, in 1967 and 1974, which both led to legislative and administrative changes.

Instead, they found "a complex jumble of old and new inequalities", partly because of direct racial discrimination, but also because black people are disadvantaged by institutions which take no account of cultural differences.

The position of black Britons remains, geographically and economically, the same as when they first arrived in the 1950s and 1960s.

People of Asian or West Indian origin are more likely than white people to be unemployed. Those in work tend to have lower pay and lower status than those of white workers, with black men generally earning about £20 a week less than white men.

Changes between 1974 and 1982 show that there has been very little difference in the types of jobs done by black people, and unemployment rates have sharply diverged between white and black.

"The British job market has changed little in its hostility to black workers, except that it now excludes more of them from work altogether", the report says.

A rising proportion of British Asians have responded by turning to self-employment. A tenth of those who were employees in 1974 had started their own business by 1982, and the proportion of all working Asians who are self-employed nearly doubled during the same period.

Appeal by jilted lover rejected

Pamela Megginson, the jilted mistress, jailed for life for the murder of her lover with a champagne bottle, was yesterday refused leave to appeal against her conviction. Mrs Megginson, aged 61, the daughter of a country squire, battered her wealthy lover, Mr Alec Hubbard, aged 79, a furniture manufacturer, to death with a champagne bottle at their love nest on the French Riviera after he rejected her for a younger French mistress.

Her counsel, Mr William Howard, QC, told the Court of Appeal yesterday that it had been conceded that she was provoked and the charge could have been reduced to manslaughter. He criticized the trial judge Mr Justice Taylor for not telling her jury in his summing up that Mrs Megginson was a vulnerable woman.

But Lord Justice Parker sitting with Mr Justice Drake and Sir John Thompson said in their judgment the summing up was "not open to criticism". He added: "There is no error in the summing up and the application is dismissed."

Mrs Megginson, of North Road, Whitstable, Cambridge, was not brought from Holloway prison for the hearing.

Court ruling on heath gypsies

The Greater London Council took the first legal step yesterday to evict gypsies who have set up camp on Hampstead Heath. At a brief private hearing in the High Court, Mr Justice Beldam gave the council leave to serve notice on the gypsies and to abridge the usual two-day waiting period so they can seek possession of the site today.

"Self-employment is not a guarantee of economic success, indeed for some individuals it leads to financial ruin", the report says. "But it has an overwhelming appeal when compared to ordinary employment in a labour market that is hostile to the advancement of black people."

The concentration of black people into lower paid, low status jobs means that their employment has been lost faster than for white groups, the report says. Unemployment itself, which hinders job mobility, will play its own part in maintaining the distinct and inferior occupational patterns among black workers which show no signs of breaking down.

Black people still in jobs are nevertheless poorer than other groups, both because they have lower pay and because they have to sustain households on average larger than those of white wage earners.

The survey found, too, that Asians with low wages and large households are more reluctant than other groups to claim family income supplement.

Household incomes of Asian and West Indian people are also reduced because many regularly send money to dependants in their country of origin, averaging £17 a month from West Indians and £26 from Asians.

Black people in Britain live in worse housing than the quality of housing in general. They are more often found in flats, often on higher floors, which adds to the disadvantages of the high proportion of one-parent families among West Indians.

Many families in high-rise flats

Those with houses are less likely to have detached or semi-detached property. Black families also live in smaller properties despite their larger households.

Black households more often share rooms or amenities with other households, their homes are older and they are much less likely to have a garden. Those differences persist in both council housing and owner-occupied properties.

Housing for black people did improve between the last two surveys, with fewer shared facilities or lacking basic amenities, and there was a considerable drop in the proportion living in housing built before the First World War.

But the disparity between white and black tenants of council housing actually grew, partly because of parallel improvements among white tenants and partly because the gap was so big in the first place.

The disadvantages still suffered by black people in Britain are compounded by a lack of confidence in the protection offered by the police against racial attacks.

Black and White Britain: The Third PSI Survey, by Colin Brown, (Heinemann Educational Books/Policy Studies Institute, Cased £22.50, paperback £8.95).

MPs attack Trident payments

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Arrangements for financing work in the United States for the new Trident strategic missile system for Britain were criticized yesterday by a committee of MPs.

They are concerned that advance quarterly payments to Britain, part of which may remain unpaid for some time, attract no interest.

The issue is raised in a report on the Trident programme published by the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee.

About £4,000m of the estimated total cost of Trident of more than £9,000m will be spent in the United States. That has to be financed by quarterly payments in advance on the work expected to be done in that period.

The committee estimates that if interest had been paid on the used-balances of these payments, about \$4.1m (about £3m) would have been received over a two and a half year period.

That is a small sum, but it relates to a period when spending was low.

As spending builds up, the committee says, the average balance in the trust fund account into which the money is paid will be "substantial".

It says that the Ministry of Defence should urgently pursue "changes in the application of the present funding arrangements for expenditure in the United States which will provide for the payment of interest on unused balances".

Nineteenth Report from the Committee of Public Accounts, Session 1983-84: The United Kingdom Trident Programme, Command No 348, Stationery Office, £3.75.

British nuclear tests in Australia

Royal commission of inquiry set up

From Tony Daboudis, Melbourne

A Royal commission will investigate British nuclear tests in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s including those on Monte Bello Island, off the west coast.

Senator Peter Walsh, Minister for Resources and Energy, said yesterday that the commission would be headed by Mr Jim McClelland, Chief Justice of the New South Wales Land and Environment Court, and a former minister in the Whitlam Government.

He will be assisted by Miss Jill Fitch, senior health physicist with the South Australian Commission, and Dr William Jones, a lecturer in geography at the University of Newcastle, New South Wales.

At the same time, it was discovered that Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, had written to Mrs Thatcher asking for British cooperation in the inquiry.

The commission will concentrate on what safety precautions were employed when the tests were carried out and what happened to the radioactive waste.

As well as the big bomb tests in the 1950s, the inquiry will also look at the minor trials which ended in 1962. It will judge the testing against standards of the day and those that apply now.

Senator Walsh said the main thrust of the inquiry would be on the effects of the testing programme, rather than trying to apportion blame. Special emphasis would be placed on those closely involved, such as Australian servicemen, including decontamination teams,

those employed on the test sites, aborigines and other civilians in the area.

"Obviously, it should not have been done, though, and the two problems facing them were, firstly, determining the facts so far as it is possible to, and, second, what was the best response not only on the health question, if that should be confirmed by the inquiry. There was also the residual contamination problem."

Senator Walsh said the British Government had agreed to the use of classified material as long as it was not published with results or recommendations.

The royal commission has been given until June to report. The commission has been asked to examine:

- Management and conduct of the tests and minor trials, including criteria for safe holding of tests;

- What arrangements were made to stop unauthorized people from entering prohibited areas;

- Radiological and health standards;

- Arrangements for monitoring fall-outs;

- Disposal of contaminated equipment and buildings;

- Steps taken to manage tests and trial sites after tests. The inquiry is also to consider and report on any evidence of adverse health effects arising from the tests, and to make recommendations about future management of the sites.



Flashback: HMS Narvik recording results off Monte Bello island after a nuclear test in May 1956.

Protest note on flights over Rock rejected

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain has declined to accept a British protest note on flights by Spanish Air Force aircraft over Gibraltar, Foreign Ministry sources disclosed here yesterday.

The British protest, which was delivered on Monday, was in reply to one made last week by Spain to Britain. Madrid claimed there had been a "very marked" increase in exercises by the RAF stationed in Gibraltar in the past six months, violating Spanish air space.

The air space over Gibraltar is regarded by Spain as part of its air space in accordance with Spain's claims of sovereignty over the Rock. This has been one of the obstacles to a settlement of the Gibraltar dispute, despite the 1980 Lisbon agreement.

The Spaniards have been similarly upset when British warships call in at Gibraltar, maintaining they cannot accept any other jurisdiction in the waters around Gibraltar. They maintain they only tolerate the passage of ships.

The British protest comes after a visit to Gibraltar recently by Lady Young, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, during which the issue of Spanish military flights over Gibraltar was raised. The Spanish flights are potentially a hazard to civilian traffic at Gibraltar's tiny airport.

Sri Lanka lifts blanket newspaper censorship

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

The blanket censorship imposed on foreign correspondents and Sri Lankan newspapers on June 12 has been lifted. But in local newspapers there will still be limited censorship on news about terrorist activities under the prevention of terrorism act.

The general censorship, under provisions of a state of emergency, was introduced as a precautionary measure. The Government feared that violent demonstrations that had taken place in Colombo and the eastern province against the opening of an Israeli interests section at the United States Embassy in Colombo would spread to other parts of the island. Those fears proved unfounded.

In the latest incident reported to police headquarters yesterday, rebels in the eastern province critically injured two policemen and got away with 20 guns when they attacked a police camp at the town of Ampar.

On Wednesday night Parliament unanimously voted that rupees 168 million (about £5m) should be spent on three "mother craft" for naval patrol boats.

Mr Lalith Athulathudull, the Minister of National Security, told Parliament that since the introduction of the zone suspected rebels had been killed or captured while trying to avoid detection within it.

Cheque the rate

If you're looking for a high interest cheque account, the first big thing to get right is the interest. Quite simply, £2,500 plus in Abbey National Cheque-Save gets you a net rate you'll find hard to beat in any other cheque account.

NEW RATE

7% = 10%
NET P.A. GROSS*

* Equivalent gross rate where income tax is paid.

Your balance can go under £2,500, and you still earn interest (5% net). But each day there is £2,500, or more, in Cheque-Save you're earning 7% net p.a. on the total amount.

Cheque the name

Remember that with Cheque-Save you get all the security of Abbey National and its national branch network. You know the name - and you know where your money is.

Come on in to the benefits of Cheque-Save. Just complete the coupon and send it to us with your initial investment.

Cheque the access

Use your own Cheque-Save cheque book as often as you like for transferring funds, or paying major bills.

If you need cash just use your passbook to withdraw up to £250 at any Abbey National branch. Come on in!

ABBEY NATIONAL CHEQUE-SAVE

High interest with a cheque book

To: Dept. C.S.I. Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 5YZ.

I/We enclose a cheque, numbered _____ for £ _____ to be invested in a Cheque-Save Account at my/our local branch in _____.

Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person, £50,000 joint account.

I/We understand that the rate may vary and interest will be credited to the account half yearly.

Full name(s) Mr/Ms/Miss _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Signature(s) _____

Date _____



Israeli security squads terrorize villagers in southern Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, southern Lebanon

Shin Bet - Israel's heavily-armed and much-feared plain clothes security police - are being sent on missions into southern Lebanon in an attempt to stop the rising number of guerrilla attacks against Israeli occupation troops in the country.

But the Shin Bet operations - involving up to 15 men at a time under the command of an Israeli lieutenant-colonel in the city of Tyre - are causing the gravest concern to United Nations officers in the south after four Israelis, dressed in T-shirts and jeans and carrying M16 rifles, shot dead a 27-year-old man in the small hill village of Bidias.

The Shin Bet men operating in southern Lebanon have been issued with white identification cards signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Alex Schneider, an Israeli who acts as liaison officer to the UN. The commander of Shin Bet operations is Lieutenant-Colonel Yacov Sweidan, who is based at the Israeli Army's intelligence headquarters next to the Lebanese Army's old barracks in Tyre.

Shin Bet operatives are using four cars - often without number plates - which are familiar to many villagers in the south. Their appearance on the narrow, winding roads of the area is beginning to inspire terror among thousands of Shia Muslims there since the shooting at Bidias.

It was early in the afternoon of June 14 that three carsloads of Shin Bet security men in

civilian clothes turned up at a United Nations roadblock outside the village, where about 500 people live in single-story houses that straggle across a hilltop north-east of Tyre.

There were 15 men in the cars and they showed the UN soldiers, who were from the Senegalese battalion, "Israeli Defence Force/Sherut, Bishchon (Shin Bet)" each signed by Colonel Schneider. The soldiers therefore let the three cars pass their roadblock and enter Bidias.

According to the villagers, the first car, a white Mercedes, pulled up outside a garage belonging to Morshed Nahas, an official of the local Amal Shia Muslim militia movement with whom the Israelis had previously cooperated - while a man with blue eyes and blond hair in the back of the car called out Nahas's name.

The other two vehicles circled the small square outside at speed, apparently to prevent villagers from approaching. Eight of the Israelis, all armed with M16 rifles, took up positions in doorways round the square.

When Nahas's mother, Sawzieh, reached the square, she says she saw her son being pulled into the back of the Mercedes, his feet still dangling on the road, but that she was pushed aside by one of the gunmen, Latifa Ghannouchi, a village girl who had been standing next to Nahas, says she heard one of the men say to him

in Arabic, "Choose the kind of death you want".

Members of Nahas's family and neighbours described seeing four gunmen in blue and yellow T-shirts and jeans shoot him repeatedly in the head afterwards.

They found Nahas lying in a pool of blood.

Local reporters in southern Lebanon were later told by the Israelis that Nahas was shot "while resisting arrest". According to Mr Daoud Daoud, the Amal representative for southern Lebanon, Nahas had earlier been approached by the Israelis to work for their "south Lebanon army" militia and had refused.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Shannon, a UN spokesman, said yesterday that the armed men who entered the village were "Israeli defence force personnel in civilian clothes", that the cars bore no registration plates, and that the men inside carried identity cards issued by Colonel Schneider.

"After every bombing incident against the Israelis", Colonel Shannon said, "there is a reaction by the Israelis - especially if any Israeli soldier is killed or injured."

"The Israelis claim they are an occupation army and have the right to pass through our checkpoints. We know the Shin Bet and they are seeking out people who are either planning or plotting or carrying out aggressive action against the Israelis."

Army clears Beirut's Green Line barricades

Beirut (Reuters) - The Lebanese Army used huge bulldozers and earth loaders yesterday to punch holes in "Green Line" barricades which have separated the warring halves of Beirut for five months.

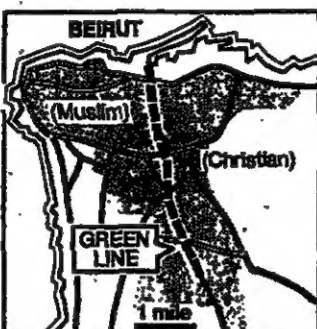
Work proceeded slowly as army engineers tried to remove barricades of sand, earth and rubble thrown up and fortified by Christian and Muslim militiamen who have been waging war across the line since February 6.

For the second day the Lebanese capital was quiet. No shelling or armed clashes were reported as a new security agreement appeared to be holding. A few bursts of small arms fire were heard through the day, but no casualties were reported.

Among the obstacles facing the Army at the three key east-west crossing points they have been ordered to reopen were shell craters, land mines, unexploded mortar bombs, toppled lamp posts, burst water mains and curious onlookers.

Since Lebanon's civil war entered a phase of new intensity in February when Muslim militias took over west Beirut, there has been only one official crossing point in the Green Line, at the abandoned museum in the geographical centre of the city.

A new peace plan of the "National Unity" Government calls for militiamen to withdraw from the streets, the Army to take over security, crossing points to be opened and Beirut port and airport to resume operations after a five-month closure.



Kreisky envoy tries to help PoW exchange

● DAMASCUS: A special envoy of former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has arrived here for talks with Palestinian leaders aimed at an eventual exchange of Palestinian prisoners in Israel and Israeli prisoners held by Palestinians in Syria, an Austrian diplomatic source said (AFP reports).

The envoy, Herr Herbert Emry, was to meet with the leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

the Government's legal powers to keep vital services running.

Earlier this week, similar orders had to be issued to electricity workers during a strike, since resolved, which blocked out large areas of the country. The rash of strikes has been prompted by an inflation rate of more than 400 per cent, although the diplomats are specifically demanding parity with agents employed by Mossad, Israel's secret service.

The Foreign Ministry employees have vowed to step up their sanctions despite the orders.

After signing the orders, Mr David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry Director-General, told staff that he supported their demand for equal pay with Mossad agents - his own previous job. But he said that now was not the time to press for it and called for a return to normal working.

Aquino may have been shot twice

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Fresh evidence that Mr Benigno Aquino, the Philippine opposition leader, may have been shot twice, not once as the Government claims, has prompted the commission investigating his murder to ask for his body to be exhumed for further examination.

A letter seeking the approval of Mrs Conzon Aquino, his widow, has been drawn up, Mr Luciano Salazar, a commission member, said.

Mrs Aquino, aged 51, has refused to comment until the formal request is received. The Aquino family has refused to take part in the inquiry since it began in November.

Asked if the commission of five members would order an exhumation even if his widow denied their request, Mr Salazar said that the board "would cross that bridge when we come to it".

Diplomats ordered back to work

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In an attempt to end Israel's damaging diplomatic isolation, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who doubles as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, has ordered the issuing of mandatory back to work orders to about 200 Israeli diplomats abroad and 100 of the 500 employees at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

The move came amid warnings about the serious effects of the diplomats' work-to-rule, just one of many industrial disputes ranging from the rabbinical courts - which handle divorce - to the Elit docks which have caused widespread chaos during the run up to the July 23 general election.

Within hours of the orders being issued the strikers, who include some of Israel's most senior and respected diplomats, were threatening to resist them by an appeal to the High Court. Mr Yoab Behri, chairman of the staff committee claims they were "a spurious extension" of



War's victim: A young Lebanese who lost his legs in the fighting watches from a wheelchair as the barricades come down in Beirut.

Army generals go as Alfonsin reasserts civilian control

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, facing his first crisis of military discipline since he took office last December, accepted the resignation of his army chief of staff and ordered at least one other top general to retirement late on Wednesday night.

General Jorge Arguindegui, the chief of staff, resigned after being caught up in persistent rumours of military unrest among top and middle-ranking officers. He will be replaced by General Gustavo Pianta.

President Alfonsin also ordered into retirement General Pedro Mansilla, the commander of the powerful Third Army Corps who was reportedly in conflict with General Arguindegui.

Political sources said that President Alfonsin had requested General Arguindegui's resignation in an effort to preserve military discipline and reassert civilian control over the armed forces.

According to unconfirmed reports, General Alfonsin took his decision to dismiss the army chief of staff, whom he had selected, after General Mansilla refused to comply with General Arguindegui's request to resign, his commission.

Although unrest in the military has been an open secret for months, the rumours of discontent became a crisis only when General Arguindegui complained publicly during a radio interview last weekend

that there was a plot to remove him.

Officers in all three armed forces are unhappy about several issues, including low salaries, investigations of human rights abuses by the military, and the Alfonsin Administration's efforts to reorganize the armed forces and to bring them under stricter civilian control.

Few political observers believe however that there is any danger of a military uprising against the seven-month old Government.

Senator Adolfo Gass, President of the Senate foreign relations committee, said yesterday that the affair "is already over" and that the forced resignation of the two generals would have "a positive effect, because it would

reinforce the President's authority over the military."

Other reports indicated that dissatisfaction in military ranks increased sharply after a controversial television programme on Wednesday about the military's role in human rights abuses under the military government.

The programme, produced without government approval by the presidential commission investigating more than 8,800 disappearances, showed relatives of people kidnapped by military forces telling their version of the abductions.

During the programme a small bomb was thrown at the television station which carried the broadcast, and unidentified men fired shots at the navy mechanics school in Buenos Aires, reported to have been the site of a secret torture centre from 1976 to 1979.

President Alfonsin and leading Cabinet Ministers were shown the programme for the first time on Wednesday morning, and several ministers reportedly suggested cancelling the broadcast for fear of increasing tension.

Instead, several scenes including a reconstruction of a military kidnapping, were reportedly cut from the programme at the last minute.

These events came at the moment when the Government has begun to implement controversial austerity measures to combat inflation and clear the way for financial help from the country's foreign creditors.

8 British soldiers face drugs charges

Bonn - Eight young British soldiers serving with the 14/20 King's Hussars at Hohenau are to face a court martial next week charged with offences involving unlawful possession of cannabis, cannabis resin and LSD (our Correspondent writes).

They were named as: Lance Corporals Brian Kirby, Anthony Parkinson and Steven Kershaw, and Troopers Duncan Everett, Colin Bickerton, Thomas Heaton, Steven Buchanan and David Hobson.

Mine disaster

Taipei (AFP) - Seventy three bodies have been dug out of a coal mine which caved in after a gas explosion on June 30. It was the worst mine disaster in Taiwan's history, police said. One survivor died in hospital, bringing the toll to 74.

Boston fire toll

Boston (Reuters) - Fourteen people died and 12 others were injured in a fire that destroyed a suburban boarding house. Three of the injured were critically ill.

Flights hit

Paris (AP) - Only 15 per cent of flights by Air Inter, the French domestic airline, operated because of a 24-hour strike by air crew over pay and training.

Refuge granted

Paris (AFP) - The Foreign Ministry confirmed that France has agreed to give asylum to 25 Iranian refugees, who arrived here from Baghdad. All are believed to have fled for Iraq for political reasons.

Timor aid ban

Canberra (AFP) - Indonesia is refusing to allow the International Red Cross to carry out a relief programme in East Timor, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid said. "The Red Cross has been banned from delivering food and medical aid the people in need".

Emergency ends

Plymouth, Montserrat (Reuters) - A week-long state of emergency on Montserrat was lifted on Tuesday after striking public employees who had disrupted power and water supplies returned to work.

Eight arrests

Montreal (AFP) - Eight members of Greenpeace were arrested as they tried to block pipes discharging toxic waste from a factory into the St Lawrence River. A Greenpeace spokesman claimed that they stopped the discharge for some time.

Soldiers to die

Kampala (AFP) - Four Ugandan soldiers have been sentenced to death for the murder and robbery of a Kampala businessman and the rape of his daughters, the newspaper *Munro* reported.

Fake Picasso

Paris (AFP) - A West German millionaire paper manufacturer, Herr Helmut Kraft, who purchased Picasso and Rodin bronzes from a French art gallery was told by a Paris Court yesterday that they are all worthless. He paid "several million francs" for the bronzes, and a Paris dealer has been charged with counterfeiting artistic works.

Salan honoured

Paris (AP) - Full military honours were rendered at the funeral of General Raoul Salan, leader of the 1961 Algiers revolt against de Gaulle and of the terrorist Secret Army Organisation (OAS).

Drivers rest

Madrid - Drivers of buses and lorries on Spanish roads will not be allowed to drive for more than four hours without a break in a measure designed to bring Spain into line with the European Community.

Fatal sprint

Chicago (AP) - Two lawyers who had "just a friendly argument" about the Olympics tried to settle it by racing down a hallway at their law firm. One who had poor eyesight crashed through a 39th-floor window and plunged to his death.



New supplements to index-linking

3% TAX-FREE

for Index-linked Savings Certificates and Index-linked SAYE for the year 1984-85.

There will also be at least three further annual supplements.

NEW BONUS

At the 10th anniversary of purchase, Index-linked Certificates will earn a second tax-free bonus of 4%.

For details, see the notice in Post Offices.

Fear of Sakharov rescue mission

Reagan warns off Jackson

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan has cast doubt on the legality of the Rev Jesse Jackson's mission to Cuba and cautioned him not to attempt to go to Moscow to seek the release of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet nuclear physicist.

Mr Jackson, the black Democratic presidential candidate, spoke about a possible mission to Moscow after returning last month from Cuba, where he persuaded President Castro to release 22 American prisoners and 26 Cuban political detainees.

President Reagan said on television on Wednesday: "I do believe that to intervene in this very delicate matter of Sakharov ignores things that might be going on in the quiet diplomatic channels that we have going forward."

He said that he was delighted with Mr Jackson's success in Cuba but added that the civil rights leader should be aware of the Logan Act, which forbids unauthorized diplomatic negotiations by private United States citizens with foreign governments.

When asked if Mr Jackson would be prosecuted for allegedly violating the Logan Act, the President replied: "No, we're not going to take legal action."

Mr Jackson later said that President Reagan had no evidence to support his assertion that his trip to Cuba and Central America might

have violated US law. He had contacted the State Department before the six-day trip and had simply made a "moral appeal" to President Castro to free the prisoners. He has maintained that he did not carry out "negotiations".

State Department officials last week indicated that Mr Jackson had not violated the Logan Act.

Dr Sakharov's step-daughter on Wednesday dissociated herself from President Reagan's warning to Mr Jackson.

"Whoever is working in this direction could not hurt our parents' cause. The intentions of Mr Jackson could not endanger the efforts the American administration is undertaking right now" to get Dr Sakharov released, said Tanya Yankelovich.

President Reagan, in a fourth of July independence day message, renewed his strong criticism of the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

"We still stand for freedom throughout the world, which is why immigrants still come to us."

Flight of fancy: The futuristic Voyager aircraft on test in California. Its pilots plan a non-stop world flight.

Black states review self-sufficiency drive

From Michael Hornsby, Gaborone, Botswana

Nine black states in southern Africa hold their annual summit here today to review progress towards their goal of promoting regional cooperation and reducing dependence on South Africa.

It is the fifth summit since the Southern African Development Conference was founded in 1980, and the first since South Africa, earlier this year, signed security agreements with two of SADC's most important members, Angola and Mozambique.

The agreement between Pretoria and Maputo, which looks beyond security matters to closer economic ties, has been widely depicted as undermining

the rationale on which SADC has been based. Other members have expressed an uneasy understanding, rather than approval, of Mozambique's position.

Spokesmen for the organization insisted yesterday that the South Africa-Mozambique agreement, known as the Nkomati accord, would not be on the summit agenda, arguing that it had not changed SADC's basic aim of coordinating development and lessening dependence on the outside world generally.

"Nkomati or no Nkomati, SADC must go on", said Mr Peter Mmusi, the vice-president of Botswana, whose president, Dr Quett Masire, will chair the summit. The other members of

the organization are: Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

All but three of the member states will be represented at the summit by heads of state or government. President Banda of Malawi excused himself on the ground that the summit clashed with his country's national day, while Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho and President Dos Santos of Angola stayed away for reasons that are not known.

The visitors, who began arriving at Gaborone's small, heavily-guarded airport at noon yesterday, were to be entertained by President Masire at a banquet at State House. They will attend an opening ceremony in the national stadium this morning and then meet to

approve an annual progress report.

Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress and Mr Pan Fokela, leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, which broke away from the ANC in 1959, have been invited to the summit as observers.

The ANC leader has been one of the chief victims of the Nkomati accord and a similar agreement signed two years ago by South Africa and Swaziland and only recently revealed. Under the agreements, the ANC bases in Mozambique and Swaziland have been closed, posing a threat to its guerrilla activities in South Africa.

Remaining refugees leave West German mission as row breaks over talks

The last six East Germans have left the West German Mission in East Berlin, clearing the way for a resumption of emigration by East Germans to the West. Herr Ludwig Rehlinger, State Secretary in the Ministry of Inner-German Relations, announced yesterday.

All 55 people who sought refuge in the mission as a way of forcing the authorities to allow them to emigrate, have now gone and the immediate crisis has been defused.

However, officials in the Chancellor's Office have expressed anger and dismay at Wednesday's disclosure by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, that West German banks are preparing a new loan of DM 950m for East Germany. The leak is seen as endangering sensitive negotiations on human rights concessions by East Germany and the proposed visit here in September by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Herr Strauss broke the Bonn silence over the talks that had accompanied an attempt to defuse the crisis over the presence of the East Germans in the Mission. He said Bonn had asked the Deutsche Bank, the country's largest, to head a consortium to grant fresh credit, without Federal guarantees, to East Germany.

Herr Strauss said he had not been involved, although he had held talks with the East German negotiator and emphasized Bonn's expectations, which included a swift dismantling of the remaining automatic firing devices along the border. Last July Herr Strauss surprised his supporters by taking the initiative in arranging DM 1000m credit granted by Bavarian banks to East Berlin.

His confirmation, only hours after the government spokes-

man, Herr Peter Boenisch,

refused to give details of the talks, lest substance to speculation that East Germany was prepared in return to allow a further 5,000 people to join the 25,000 who have emigrated to the West this year.

It is also said to be ready to cut the DM 25 minimum sum western visitors are obliged to exchange each day and to lower the 60-year-old age limit for women travelling to the west. It is 65 for men.

Bonn has been severely embarrassed by the leaks as the package has apparently not been wrapped up. It wanted no obstacles to the Honecker visit, and wanted to avoid the public dispute over the new credit which has now broken out.

The negotiations coincided with urgent consultations between Herr Rehlinger and Herr Wolfgang Vogel, the East German lawyer empowered by Herr Honecker to negotiate on humanitarian issues, on how the crisis at the mission could be ended.



Herr Strauss: Broke silence over talks.

A group of 25 left the mission last week and a further 29 earlier this week, including "problem cases" of an army and navy officer and an official with access to state secrets, who were allowed to leave with immunity from prosecution. The six who remained included two children. The press here said yesterday Bonn had paid DM 100,000 for each of the refugees and DM 500,000 for the three "problem cases" who would otherwise have faced severe punishment.

As part of the deal, Bonn has agreed to restrict access to its mission. It is to add a shower and lavatory to the visitors' room, but will allow only up to 20 people in a time. Visitors must, in future, come individually, and without luggage. The mission remains closed indefinitely and it is conducting business with East German inquiries by post or telephone.

East Germany has been induced to make concessions by its acute shortage of western currency. Herr Honecker is also known to be keen to make his visit here, but he has been cautious about this recently, citing bad East-West relations as a difficulty. He is thought to be under pressure not to make the visit. In turn Bonn has refused to give definite times and dates for the visit, which would be the East German leader's first to the Federal Republic.

Miss Liberty loses her torch



Lighting the way: The Statue of Liberty (above) as millions of immigrants and tourists remember it. Yesterday (left) a crane removed the torch as part of a facelift. It will be replaced by a beacon.

More attacks threatened

Portuguese terror group admits blast

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The Portuguese terrorist group FP25 have claimed responsibility for planting a bomb that damaged the home of Senhor Manuel da Silva Lito, proprietor of a tile factory near Aveiro, and a gun attack on the headquarters of the National Republican Guard of Baelos.

Members of FP25, who held a meeting last week with three Lisbon journalists at a crowded beach near Lisbon said their organization had not been seriously hurt by the round-up of suspected members of their organization and said they would strike again soon. The police, however, have not admitted that Wednesday's attacks were really perpetrated by FP25.

During the past four years the FP25 has claimed responsibility for, or has been blamed for, the killing of 12 people: industrialists, National Republican Guardsmen and policemen and bystanders killed during bank robberies.

FP25 made its first appearance on April 20 this year when

it set off 110 small bombs around the country which exploded and released political pamphlets with radical leftist manifestos saying FP25 represented "all the exploited workers who fought for April 25 revolution in 1974". It said members of the old fascist regime were returning to power and called on the workers to respond to this revolution.

In contacts with the Portuguese national news agency ANOP and Lisbon newspapers, FP25 has claimed connections with the Basque terrorist organization ETA, with the Provisional IRA and with the Italian Prima Linea and the Red Brigades.

In 1980 some Portuguese authorities said they believed FP25 was being financed by the Libyans, but they had no proof. This week, the Lisbon weekly newspaper *Tempo* printed a front page article claiming to have information that members of Portugal's radical left organizations were being trained in terrorist tactics by the South Yemenis.

Chemical weapons plea

Geneva: Switzerland proposed at the 40-nation United Nations disarmament conference, that all governments enter into a solemn engagement, through the United Nations, to renounce use of chemical weapons (Alan McGregor writes).

Mr Edouard Brunner, Secretary of State at the Swiss Foreign Ministry, said that this would help counter the fact that many nations had not ratified the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The gas people—investing in tomorrow's world today

The unofficial partner within the EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

On the day the Treaty of Rome was signed, a separate protocol was agreed covering relations with East Germany. It virtually made East Germany an unofficial member of the new European community from the beginning.

It said: "Since trade between the German territories... is a part of German internal trade, the application of this treaty to Germany requires no change". In other words, no duties, levies or border formalities were required on the border.

In consequence, West Germany has been left very much on its own to police trade through the border. The only rule of thumb applied is that exports and imports must balance.

Although that arrangement has caused resentment among other countries from time to time it is seen as far too political an issue to be raised. West Germany pretends the border does not exist for trade

purposes and other countries reluctantly turn a blind eye. One difference in relations shows in the way West Germany reacts when East Germany dumps goods on the market. It opens legal proceedings for unfair competition, whereas other countries in the community use the EEC's anti-dumping procedures. A commission official said: "The eastern block does a good deal of dumping, but East Germany is the star performer".

Figures show that West Germany is scrupulous in making sure it has balanced trade with East Germany. Last year it sold £1,818m of goods across the border and imported £1,836m.

East Germany has a positive balance of trade with the rest of the Community, selling £850m of goods to the other nine member states last year and buying £475m worth from them.

Gas is today's most popular fuel in British homes—and a powerful and growing force in industry, too.

In fact, gas already supplies over a third of all the heat used by British industry.

As this proportion grows, the nation will benefit increasingly from the investment the gas people have been and are making on behalf of their customers in developing and encouraging more efficient ways to use this premium fuel.

NEW PROCESS PUTS WASTE HEAT TO WORK

All high-temperature industrial processes produce waste heat.

For instance, in some forging furnaces over 70 per cent of the heat is wasted.

So the gas people have developed ways of putting this waste heat to use—notably by employing it to preheat the air in which the gas will burn, or to heat materials to be worked before they enter the furnace.

In this way, reduced fuel demands can create very valuable savings—40 per cent or more in many cases.

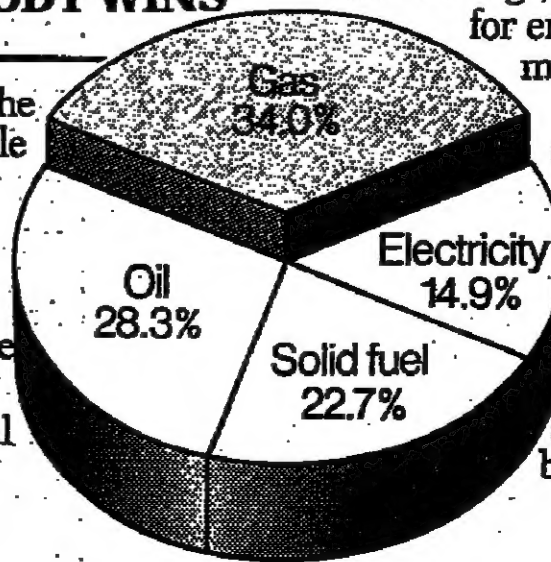
The latest and most efficient application of this principle by the gas people is a regenerative ceramic burner which offers even greater fuel savings, since it is capable of using virtually all the heat that would otherwise be wasted.

THE COMPETITION EVERYBODY WINS

Eight years ago, to encourage the efficient use of energy, the gas people introduced their Gas Energy Management awards.

They recognised significant contributions to energy conservation in industry, commerce and public administration.

Since then the cumulative annual savings made by all the entrants



amount to over 100 million therms, enough gas for a fair-sized city.

In this competition, every entrant is a winner—and the nation wins too.

MORE INDUSTRIES TURN TO GAS

According to provisional Government figures for UK energy consumption in 1983 gas increased its share of the industrial market, even though industrial gas consumption fell by 0.3 per cent.

But industry still spent over £1,300 million on gas.

So it is good news, for our customers, and industry's, that businessmen are making more efficient use of gas—spurred on by the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency Office.

In industry and commerce, the emphasis today is on the more efficient use of fuel and power for greater profit.

The gas people are at the forefront of this trend, through their multi-million pound R and D programme and the technical consultancy services they provide to industrial and commercial customers.

New developments in the more efficient use of gas not only provide obvious benefits in the form of fuel costs savings, but also bring increased opportunities for employment—by making British industry more efficient.

They provide export opportunities and much business in home markets for those companies which are collaborating with British Gas in the development and introduction of the new technologies.

So investment by the gas people on behalf of their customers is paying off in a whole variety of ways—to the nation's benefit.

Eviction plan troubles the Queen

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The Queen has expressed her concern over the South African Government's plan to forcibly remove a black community from its land at Kwa Ngema, 120 miles south-east of Johannesburg.

Leaders of the community sent a telegram to the Queen last month appealing to her to "help us with all speed in any way you can". The land at Kwa Ngema was given to their tribal ancestors by King Edward VII in 1904.

Mr Euan Ferguson, the British Ambassador in South Africa, has told the community that the Queen was concerned to hear of the difficulties it faced and hoped they could be satisfactorily resolved. Mrs Margaret Thatcher had also raised the issue with Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

Caribbean talks open amid tension

Nassau, Bahamas (Reuters)

English-speaking Caribbean countries began talks yesterday on ways of overcoming the region's economic recession and improving relations which have been strained by the invasion of Grenada and the imposition of protectionist measures on each other.

The fifth summit of the 13-member Caribbean community (Caricom) opened with the Bahamas Prime Minister Lynden Pindling warning his colleagues that Caricom "must not be a mere facade under which we sweep vital issues of great moment under the carpet".

Mr Pindling said the 18-month recession in the region has led Caribbean nations to impose protectionist measures against each other and he hoped the summit turned out to be "the place where leaders construct a viable and lasting strategy for restoring trade".

Poll win for Guatemala moderates pleases army

From John Carlin, Guatemala City

Guatemala's political moderates have come out the winners in the well-ordered national elections for a constituent assembly, much to the satisfaction of the military government.

After a painfully slow count it has emerged that the party expected to do best, the extreme right-wing National Liberation Movement, has been pushed into third place behind two parties which, by Guatemalan standards, may safely be called centrist.

The Christian Democrat party and the centre-right Union of the National Centre (UCN) came first and second. Final results from the poll on Sunday are expected to show the Christian Democrats with 20, 25 seats and the UCN with 20, 25 out of the assembly's total of 88 seats.

The Christian Democrat leader Señor Vinicio Cerezo, is known as an outspoken critic of the army, which has raised fears that General Oscar Mejia Victores's Government, which seized power in a coup last August, might stop in and dissolve the Assembly.

But Mr Cerezo has told reporters this week that he means to treat the army with extreme discretion and will be careful not to inflame General Mejia in the year before scheduled presidential elections. General Mejia is apparently eager to improve his country's international image in order to obtain increased foreign aid, in particular military aid.

At a news conference he said that he offered a "total guarantee" that the army did not have "a political mission".



Britain's got a wonderfuel future!



Liberia edges towards a return to civilian rule

By Kenneth Mackenzie

Liberia this week took what may be the first step in a return to civilian rule after four years of military government. On Tuesday the republic voted in a referendum on a new constitution.

The results will be announced on July 20 but they are not in any doubt. No one is opposing the new constitution.

The next step will be lifting the ban on political parties, probably on July 26. Elections would be held at the end of 1985.

The two unanswered questions are: 1. When it comes to it, will the soldiers really give up the fruits of power and return to their sordid and boring barracks? 2. Will Mr Doe himself be a candidate?

The new constitution provides for a president and vice-president, elected for six-year

terms and only allowed to stand for two successive terms, and a senate and house of representatives.

The president must be at least 35 years old. Mr. Doe is alleged to have altered his official age and delayed by a year the timetable for elections in order to qualify himself.

Liberia, with a population of only about 1.7 million, is the oldest republic in Africa. It was founded in 1847 by freed American slaves: about 16,400 returned to the African continent in the early years.

There was always conflict between the so-called "natives" or original inhabitants, and the descendants of the "settlers", who exercised power.

President William Tubman, who ruled from 1944 to 1971 and whose regime was mainly famous for its top hats, frock coats and general comic opera trappings, had a policy of "unification" which tried to overcome these divisions.

President William Tolbert, who took over in 1971, tried to continue that policy, but the bitterness and violence that emerged after he was overthrown and murdered in the

1980 Doe coup showed that the original inhabitants still felt oppressed.

Thirteen of President Tolbert's aides were publicly shot on the beach of Monrovia while the world press looked on, and there was a period in which undisciplined soldiers wreaked vengeance on the Liberian rich and formerly powerful.

The achievement of the Doe regime was that it succeeded in restoring order. Mr Doe also rejected Libyan advances and turned to the West for help, accepting increased American aid and running his economy in a way that allowed help from the International Monetary Fund.

He has survived several attempted counter-coups and has shed most of those who came to power with him, including some left wing civilian politicians.

The slim master sergeant in battle dress has been transformed into a stoutish young man with an elaborate hair style and an expensive English suit, sometimes seen smoking a huge cigar.

He has yet to declare his long-term political ambitions.



Ready to serve? Mr Samuel Doe, Liberia's Head of State, photographed soon after seizing power in 1980.

Deadlock in arms control

Peking accuses superpowers of staging propaganda farce

By Our Foreign Staff

China yesterday accused the superpowers of hypocrisy over nuclear weapons talks as the US arms control chief, Mr Kenneth Adelman, opened two days of discussions with Chinese officials in Peking.

The People's Daily newspaper said the superpowers were both trying to score propaganda points without seriously wanting to talk either on controlling space weapons or reducing nuclear arsenals.

"Public opinion in the West can see the neither side is sincere in hopes for negotiations towards an arms reduction settlement. They are

just orchestrating one big propaganda farce."

The newspaper made the attack as Mr Adelman began talks with senior Chinese Foreign Ministry officials as part of what US officials said were moves to keep Peking informed about discussions between the superpowers.

Mr Adelman, who arrived on Wednesday from Japan, is expected to call on the Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian. US diplomatic sources said the two sides would discuss arms control issues of mutual interest.

The sources said he would explain Washington's negotiat-

ing position with the Russians on arms control and disarmament, including the proposed control of space weapons.

A US Embassy statement said the trip by Mr Adelman, who is director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, came after discussions during President Reagan's visit to Peking at the end of April.

China, which blames both Moscow and Washington for what it sees as mounting global tension, has called on the superpowers to resume talks on reducing arsenals of strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles.

● **TALKS FAIL:** The Chinese vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, said on his return from Moscow that no progress had been made in talks normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. (AFP reports).

Mr Qian, who was in Moscow for four days, told journalists he did not think any progress had been made on the three obstacles to normalization.

In Peking's view, these are Moscow's support for Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia, the Soviet Union's deployment of troops along its border with China and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

However Mr Qian said the talks were useful, especially his meeting with the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko.

● **OTTAWA:** China's Defence Minister, Mr Zhang Aiping, today ends a nine-day visit to Canada, during which the groundwork was laid for possible sales of Canadian military equipment (John Best writes).

Soviet ambassador says he is not a magician

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, yesterday conveyed a message from President Reagan to President Chernenko on the proposed "Star Wars" talks, but the envoy remarked pessimistically to Western correspondents that he was "not a magician".

Diplomats said Mr Reagan has asked Mr Dobrynin to tell Mr Chernenko that the United States was sincere in its desire for dialogue and was not laying down preconditions for the space weapons talks proposed by Moscow for September in Vienna. Observers noted that those assurances had been conveyed to the Kremlin by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, this week with no result.

Mr Dobrynin, who has returned here for consultations and a summer holiday, said on arrival that he was "hoping for the best" but could convey to the Soviet Government only the American position as explained by Mr Reagan and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State. "I am not a magician," he added.

An American Embassy reception marking Independence Day was attended by Mr Viktor Komolov, one of several deputy foreign ministers. The Embassy's relations with the authorities remain sour, however, after the Kremlin's refusal to let the American Ambassador broadcast a message of peace on Soviet television.

Disillusion as peace conference adjourns

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The Stockholm peace conference closes its doors for the summer today in a mood of disillusion, with talks between East and West deadlocked.

A special address to delegates later today by Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, who is visiting Sweden for talks with Mr Ole Pålme, the Prime Minister and other members of his Socialist Government, is unlikely to dispel the gloom that permeated the conference headquarters in central Stockholm yesterday as hopes of a last-minute agreement were dashed.

The deadlock is over procedural technicalities. An agreement reached yesterday between the Nato and non-aligned nations was promptly rejected by the Warsaw Pact delegations, whose counter-proposals were unacceptable to Nato and the neutrals.

That means that, despite more than two months of negotiations in the present sessions by more than 250 delegates from 35 countries, the conference must reconvene in September no closer to actually discussing proposals for reducing the risk of war in Europe, which was why it was set up.

Yesterday's deadlock concerned which working groups should be established and the questions they would discuss. Behind this seemingly petty bickering lies a fundamental disagreement between East and West over the role of the conference.

Nato is calling for "conference and controllable" measures to reduce the risk of armed conflict, while the Warsaw Pact is demanding a non-aggression pact and an agreement on no first use of nuclear weapons. It is this difference in emphasis that has led to the present deadlock.

The Conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, to give it its full title, opened in January attended by foreign ministers from 34 countries, including Mr Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union and Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State. It is seen as a follow-through to the European Security Conference in Madrid and has until November 1986 to reach agreement on a final resolution to be put to yet another conference, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Opposition parties in Sudan unite

By Our Foreign Staff

President Nimeiry's regime in Sudan faces a serious new threat - the announcement of an opposition grouping which spans the country's political spectrum.

The group, which calls itself the Allied National Sudanese Forces, claims to unite traditional business-backed parties from before President Nimeiry's 1969 coup - the Democratic Unionists and the Umma Party - with the Communist Party, southern parties, independents and professional groups.

Leaders of the new organization have also in contact with rebels fighting in the south, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

The group has published a charter outlining plans for a return to democracy. It attacks the rule of President Nimeiry for engulfing the country in "economic bankruptcy, corruption and nepotism".

Among the charter proposals is the establishment of a legislative assembly to include representatives of banned political parties and other interests. Those interests would include the army and the police.



President Nimeiry: Serious threat

The charter also attacks the "total disregard of freedoms and the dignity of the Sudanese citizen", referring to indiscriminate arrests, corporal punishment and amputations carried out under the newly-imposed Islamic Sharia Law.

● **ATTACK ON SHARIA:** All three regional assemblies in the southern Sudan - Equatoria, Upper Nile and Bahr of Ghal - have called on President Nimeiry to rescind the imposition of Sharia Law on the south (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

Uganda economy showing promise, Unicef man says

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Ugandan economy has at last begun to look "positive and promising" with a balance of payments surplus and 5 per cent growth rate for the past two years, it was claimed in London yesterday.

Mr Cole Dodge, Kampala representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) said that press concentration on security problems, now affecting only 10 per cent of the country.

There is a "silent emergency" elsewhere with an infant mortality rate of one in ten and

urgent need to replace 5,200 out-of-date water pumps throughout the country, he said.

The education outlook is "very dismal" with only 27 per cent of boys and 12.5 per cent of girls completing primary education - compared with 95 per cent in Kenya and Tanzania. But it is a question of allocating priorities in a country which received less foreign aid than its neighbours and is committed to a health programme which should see all children immunized against the six most threatening diseases.

Xtra! Xtra! Xtra!

The world's N°1 building society has a great new deal for investors with over £10,000.

HALIFAX

OVER
£10,000
- INSTANT
ACCESS
WITH NO
LOSS OF
INTEREST.

The Halifax's new Xtra scheme gives a special concession to bigger investors.

We've decided that if you're prepared to invest £10,000 plus with us you deserve a little Xtra.

Provided the balance of your account doesn't fall below £10,000 we'll give you instant access without your losing a single penny in interest on the amount you withdraw.

And there's absolutely no notice required from you at all. That special concession operates across all three new Xtra plans within the scheme. No other building society currently offers this facility so widely.

7 DAY XTRA	28 DAY XTRA	90 DAY XTRA
7.25% NET 10.36% GROSS*	7.50% NET 10.71% GROSS*	7.75% NET 11.07% GROSS*

And if you leave your interest to compound twice yearly, then the rates are even better.

Instant Access Whatever Your Balance

All the new Xtra Accounts give you instant access. So even if your balance dips below £10,000 you'll still be able to get hold of your money the moment you need it.

And you'll only lose 7, 28 or 90 days' interest on the amount withdrawn, depending on which plan you've chosen.

Monthly Income

All Xtra Accounts allow you to have your interest paid monthly into a Halifax Paid-Up Share or Cardcash Account or your bank account.

Passbook Simplicity

Finally, all Xtra Accounts have a passbook. So you can put money in whenever you like and easily keep track of your balance.

The new Halifax Xtra Accounts are the simplest-ever way for the bigger investor to get special treatment and a high return.

To: Halifax Building Society (Ref IKW), Freeport, Trinity Road, Halifax HX1 2BR. (No stamp required.)

I/We enclose a cheque number: _____

for £ _____ (minimum investment £500).

To be invested in a Halifax ☐ 7 Day Xtra Account ☐ 28 Day Xtra Account ☐ 90 Day Xtra Account (tick as applicable).

I/We would like the interest to be: ☐ added to the balance subject to maximum total holding of £30,000 (£60,000 for a joint account) ☐ paid half-yearly ☐ paid monthly.

FULL NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

SIGNATURE(S) _____

DATE _____

HALIFAX
The world's N°1

*THE GROSS EQUIVALENT RATES QUOTED APPLY TO BASIC RATE TAXPAYERS ONLY. ALL INTEREST RATES ARE VARIABLE. MAXIMUM TOTAL HOLDING £30,000 (£60,000 FOR A JOINT ACCOUNT). HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY, TRINITY RD, HALIFAX HX1 2BG.

هنا من الأضيق

HOW THE MINERS ON STRIKE HAVE BEEN MISLED...

3. ABOUT THEIR FUTURE.

The sad thing is that this strike is totally unnecessary.

To get them out on strike, our miners have been deliberately misled by their leaders.

They have been told their industry is under threat.

That is not what the facts show.

Investment

For the last five years, the Government has been investing an average of £2 million a day in the future of the industry.

That's more than is being invested in coal by the rest of the countries in the EEC put together!

Wages

Average wage earnings for face workers will be almost £186 a week when the present offer has been accepted. That's 28 per cent higher than the average earnings in the manufacturing industry – and it will keep the miners top of the earnings league for industrial workers.

Redundancies

Over the past three years, not a single miner has been forced into redundancy who didn't want to go.

Current redundancy terms are the most generous in Western Europe. They offer lump sums of up to £35,000.

This year, 20,000 redundancies have

been asked for. There is every reason to believe that, like last year, they will all be voluntary. Not a single miner is "being thrown on the scrap-heap". Not a single miner who wants to stay in the industry is being asked to go.

Closures

The Coal Board has asked for four million tonnes of our most expensive coal – coal that no-one is buying – to be taken out of production.

This is exactly in line with the 1974 Plan for Coal, agreed between the Coal Board, the mining unions and the Government. The Final Tri-partite Report on the Plan for Coal said in paragraph 27: "inevitably some pits will have to close as their useful economic reserves of coal are depleted".

Plan for Coal also envisaged that between three and four million tonnes of capacity would be closed each year through exhaustion and exceptional mining difficulties.

Yet an average of only about half that amount has been closed since then. Just 12 per cent of our production is directly costing more than £275 million a year to support.

By closing our most expensive pits, we can get the average price of our coal down. And, by doing so, get the sales of our coal

up – for the first time in many years.

This is what the Coal Board wants to do.

Heavy investment means that we are building 42 million tonnes of new capacity. Coal that can be produced at costs low enough to find customers.

How can we operate this new capacity when we still have pits working in which coal is being produced at around £90 a tonne?

How can that be justified?

Yet that is what this strike is about.

The strike is costing millions of pounds – which will push the price of coal up, making it even harder to sell.

It is frightening away new customers.

And, if it continues much longer, the strike is threatening up to 30 good pits with closure for ever.

This strike – not the Coal Board – could butcher the industry.

That's why it is so important that this strike ends soon.

It was called by the miners' leaders. It now needs to be called off by the miners themselves.

NCB
One in a series issued
by the National Coal Board.

Visions of teenage rebellion

Naruse season
National Film

Eros and Thanatos meet especially in the preoccupations of Tom, the dead man. The bluff Northerner has the elements of a dead Homer in him, which, as you half expect in a Falklands convict, form a political conversation that is very familiar. Jones, being so seemingly folk-like, does not seem to

and the other side of the
 mountain in the past, many
 have been killed. The
 mountain is a very high
 mountain, and the people
 who live on it are very
 poor. They have no money
 and no food. They are
 very hungry and they are
 very sad. They are very
 poor and they are very
 sad. They are very poor
 and they are very sad.

...naging assistance in the
...basically good. But it's
...new, so it's going to
...be a little different.
...wherever most, I
...outside the new
...lands and nothing
...to go with, and I
...the land.

Anthony M.

the first half is a black and white shirt and red Stim then appeared after the intermission in a ridiculous South-Minor Street costume, like the President dressed up as George Washington, from a soapbox with a sign that says "Vote for Stim."

When it came to the end, the boys called "Music" and "Throw Down a Line," which followed by "Congratulations," and when the "Emceevision" anti-masterpiece received the warmest welcome of the night, it was time to bid the latest of many to the portion of Chiswick roller.

There was a short essay on media management which, as it seemed to Mr Reagan at the D-Day anniversary, was not quite apropos. The celebration concluded at 4:30 p.m. in time to switch over to our news fixtures and was to be irreverent for once and stay on for Paul Newman in *The Left-Handed Gun*.

homogeneous when it is replaced by the replacement of Mozart's C major K467, still with Mr Manz at the piano. The reason is because of that the change is not, the performance of the concerto was not quite ripe. The young Mr Manz was surprisingly discreet, except for coolly applying an introductory flourish to his first entry in the finale, but his nimble fingers were occasionally outstayed in this open.

1935 1936

production of *Die Fledermaus* will not persuade me from a feeling of discomfort, though at first in the Prologue, through the glorious torrents of the Composer as much as through quicksilver buffoonery. Strauss states his credo clearly. But when he " juxtaposes " post-Wagnerian aesthetics with an updated kind of *commedia dell'arte*, in what we are intended as an Offenbach-like parody, he only perplexes.

Was he making fun of the evolutionary processes then at work in the music of Mahler and Schoenberg? Or was he simply paying obscure homage?

One could not expect any production to present a neat solution to such a question. Nevertheless it was indicative of the direction being taken here that Christine Bunning, as Ariadne, was at pains to let us know that she is still the Prima

Stanh Potitt

[illegible][illegible]



MY ACCOUNTANT INSISTS I CHANGE MY CAR EVERY YEAR.

Sooner or later, even the owner of a BMW 5 Series finds a reason to change his car.

But four times out of five, he takes the precaution of ordering another BMW first.

It seems that once a driver is aware of the lasting values of the BMW 5 Series, he becomes reluctant to exchange them for the superficial attractions of lesser cars.

For whilst it's the BMW's performance that normally excites comment, the whole car stands out as being in a different class for the quality of its construction—not just fit and

finish but the choice and quality of materials. ('What Car?')

The interior one may add (and they did) 'is a masterpiece of clarity and functional design.'

Not a bewildering clutter of knobs, dials and gimmicks.

It's reassuring to learn too that every BMW 5 Series is built on the same lines as the £25,000 BMW 635 CSI. By the same people and with the same care.

And that even after a car has been completely checked and approved, it may still

face a 7000 test 'Audit' which makes a fine tooth comb look like a rake.

Further, although the laws of physics state that their in-line six-cylinder engine is perfectly balanced, BMW's rules insist that each one is subjected to 150,000 electronic listening tests.

Of course, there would be little point in such perfectionism if the end result was a boring car. It isn't.

Otherwise, Motor's Managing Director would hardly have been moved to sum up, after a 53,000 mile test drive in a BMW 528i: 'I have not

had so much enjoyment from any other car in 25 years of motoring.'

And it speaks volumes for its quality that I derive just as much pleasure from it now as I have ever done.'

However, don't imagine that BMW are satisfied. On the contrary, they'd like to know why only four out of five BMW owners buy another.

Why not five?



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

What it's like to be a Sikh in Britain

Selected Sikh devotees have just been allowed to visit their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, which has been sealed off since the Indian Army stormed it on June 6 in a fierce battle with extremists which cost nearly 1,000 lives and severely damaged the Akal Takht – the second holiest building in the complex.

Andrea Waind discovers what it means to be a Sikh in Britain and how their anger at the deaths and damage has turned many against the Indian government

I'm not afraid of anybody at all, I've been 23 years in British Rail and everybody knows I'm peaceful and gentle, but let them threaten me and I'll smash them to pieces. They don't use four-letter words at me because they know if the time comes I'll shout them down – four-letter words too.

Several times Manmohan Sodhi Singh moves from smiles to outrage. He is a well-built man, like all the Sikhs in the office of the Guru Teg Bahadur Temple (Leicester). A yellow waistcoat, a navy turban, grey shoes; a Punjabi-Leicester accent which sounds like Bradford. He is not afraid.

"This action, sending the military to our holy place, has converted all moderates into extremists. I don't mind to kill Mrs Gandhi – you can put it down, I'm not afraid."

Sikhs are Sant-Sipahi (Saint-soldiers). An elder with a grey beard and bare feet rises from a saffron blanket on the floor and salaams as Reshvel Singh, secretary of the Shromani Akali Dal, the supreme body of the Sikhs (Leicester branch) enters.

Reshvel Singh seeks the old man to show me his kirpan, the ceremonial sword which is one of the five marks of the Khalsa – the brotherhood. It is curved and engraved *Satnam* – God is Truth. "Do not draw it out or people will say it's an offensive weapon." The others are *Kesh* (long hair), the "God-given form"; *Kangha*, a comb worn to keep the hair tidy; *kara*, a steel bracelet symbolising unity; and *kach*, under-breeches, for modesty.

"Indian Air Lines bans the kirpan. On British Airways you hand it in and get it back on arrival. The House of Lords

said it can be worn as we are a separate sect," says Reshvel Singh. The case involved a Leicester boy banned from wearing his sword to school. "I don't have mine. I'm a working man (he works for the Post Office) and it's an obstacle – throwing sacks."

The temple is a converted factory, painted Saffron. The Saffron flag, with curved swords representing the balance of spiritual and temporal forces, is raised outside. An old woman in a pink sari gets out of a car. Inside, a priest is reciting a special occasion prayer, the Akhand Path, lasting 48 hours. A response to the invasion of the Golden Temple. "It's done in two-hour shifts." He is sitting under a canopy flanked by carved wooden birds beyond an expanse of yellow, flowered cloth. He intones the verses, swathing the air in front of the holy book with a *chaori*, a white, feathery reed. "A mark of respect," Reshvel Singh.

On every ledge are pots of real and artificial flowers. In front of the canopy are eight flowers of Kirby and West milk, sugar and a bottle of Kie-Ora. "Five hundred pounds last Sunday." Reshvel Singh bows low as we peer over the priest's shoulder at the holy book, the *Guru Granth Sahib*. Along the back wall are coloured prints of the ten gurus, prophets, all with long beards and intense eyes. The Sikhs in the office have a similar venerable look. A smiling old man gives us a cupped hand to his head, with temple food which tastes like warm cake mixture, and leaves your palms shiny with ghee.

Back in the office – a drift of incense, a plastic swan holding



Cultural insight: a priest says prayers in the Golden Temple (left); women prepare food for a wedding and Sikh men gather outside the building

flowers, polystyrene ceiling tiles – Reshvel Singh on a school chair is summarising Sikhism: "We were Hindu, but in 1469 Guru Nanak devised a separate way of life – not Hindu, not Moslem. Hinduism has evil things, the trappings of a very old religion – 100,000 gods and goddesses, ritual, ceremonies, idolatry. All superficial. He said, there is only one God. We all contain his spark and we are to remember him – to come to self-realisation by repeating his name time and again. 'Waheguru.' By remembering him, we can attain his qualities. He is merciful, omnipresent, not afraid. Remember, at the same time we are soldiers. Sant-Sipahi. An attack on our honour is an attack on religion and we are strong in self-defence. He speaks of the demand for 'strong State within federal India': religious, political and linguistic demands. Many Sikhs have the gift of lyrical speech. 'Like the Welsh.'"

"Sikhism is full of robust images. The baptismal water, sprinkled on eyes and hair, is sweetened with sugar stirred in with a double-edged sword. The first Amrit (baptism) is performed by Guru Gobind

Singh, the tenth and last guru. He summoned all the Sikhs to Amritsar and asked for the head of a faithful Sikh, took the volunteer – into a tent and beheaded him. Then he asked for another head. The five volunteers emerged from the tent with heads, saffron robes and blue turbans – the *Khanda* – the Brotherhood of the Pure. At Amrit, men take the name Singh – lion. Women are Kaur – princess.

Youngsters are warriors, too, says the British-Rail man. "Mine were born here, but they feel more religious than I am. My youngest was the first Sikh at Sear Valley School and got teased because of his hair. 'What's that pigtail?' First day he came home with tears in his eyes and I said, 'You've got to fight back.' About a week ago he came home with this urban under his arm. He'd been on his bike and several bigger boys, Hindus, attacked him. He got off his bike and gave them all a good hiding."

I love everybody like brothers and sisters – Christians,

Muslims, Hindus. But let them say one word... "There's no trouble here yet," says Reshvel Singh. "From our side we pledge good relations. ... But (rising anger) supposing some other party makes derogatory remarks. ... At this moment we are in mourning. If somebody rejoices... distributing sweets at a Hindu temple – I'm not saying where, but in the midlands – celebrating the storming of the Golden Temple of Amritsar."

"At the demonstrations, when my five-year-old son cries, Death to Rajiv, Death to Somabody, I don't mind. I always said I was first Indian, second Sikh. For all these years I've kept my Indian passport, but now I feel like burning it."

Sikhism is reconciliatory and humane. When Guru Nanak died, his Moslem and Hindu converts argued about the body. The Hindus wanted cremation, the Moslems burial. "Bring flowers," said a sage. "The Hindus shall put flowers on one side of the body, the Moslems on the other. Whoever's remain fresh can have it." Next day the flowers were all fresh, but the body had gone.

The temple kitchen symbo-

lizes the elimination of caste. "In a Hindu temple the Brahmin (priest) eats in a special place. No one can approach him. Here people sit side by side." On Sundays, temples serve lunch – vegetable dal, chapatis, sweets to all comers. The Lancaster Arms regulars have heard there's a free meal going and turn up at closing time. "They know we can't refuse them," says Reshvel Singh. He thinks this is funny, too.

On the lawn of a semi on the Jelston estate, seven miles from the temple, Indrajit Kaur is serving tea. Her husband will be out soon. She pulls a face. A police inspector is here, inquiring whether next week's march will be peaceful.

She gets on with Hindu women, but hates the rituals and fasting. "I'm fasting for my husband. I'm fasting for that. Some have a special dress for the kitchen. Sikh women are stronger – and braver." (The temple women loved talking, were not shy, but were hampered by language.)

"This is a tolerant religion. Equal rights for men and women. Only one God who created all the world. You may

call it different names – Jesus Christ, Mohammed. It changes as society changes."

Kartar Singh Sandhu comes through the patio doors, beaming. "The inspector brought a telex 'From the Indian High Commission to the Home Office to all chief constables,' saying pass this information to Sikh leaders: 'Everything's OK at the Golden Temple. The curfew is relaxed. Only six killings today.' Only six! I said, very kind of you to come, but I know all that. Hasn't the Home Office got a radio?"

He teaches geography at a Roman Catholic school, hosts a local radio Asian programme, is a community leader. "I've been very nationalistic, a follower of Gandhi and Nehru at college in Lahore. I contributed to Gandhi's magazine, *Hanjan*. Indrajit and I were on opposite sides." They say the Punjab has no new industries. Electricity generated there is cut off, transferred to another State, so food goes off and farming machinery falls. "We produce it, we must have it," says Indrajit. Kartar: "One of our top politicians was pushed sideways, like Jim Prior."

"Here too. For a long time

the BBC ignored the Punjab. Indrajit said, 'Look at the BBC not doing any news.' "And the Asian programmes. Third of June was the martyrdom day of the fifth Guru. He was bricked up... "No, put on a hotplate." ... and there was no mention. It's that Zia Mohi-ud-din producing programmes. It's all Moslem."

"Moslem invaders came through the Punjab... persecution by Moslems... the ninth Guru beheaded in Delhi. Our background keeps us away from Moslems... We're ordinary farm people, told to lead a good married life. The ladies are equal, too. I drink. Some people don't approve, but it's social. We integrate, help others. But if our pride is hurt there's no worse enemy than a Sikh." A movement of the militant eyebrows.

Many Sikhs are now clean-shaven, but at heart they have a lot of pride. Every Sikh heart now cannot reconcile itself to anything but an independent homeland.

Daughter Rubinder (Ruby) looks in with an English friend. Their son, Rajinder, is in France playing football for Syston Juniors. Kartar holds up his trophy. In his photograph his hair is tied up in a white handkerchief, but now it is cut. It is convenient for swimming. "I feel it should be a liberal religion," says Kartar. At Diwali Ruby's parents sent sweets to the school. "I don't want a wall between children." "It's funny," says Indrajit, what Hindu children say to them: "You've got only one God, but we've got lots of gods."

No shrines, no idols. There's Kartar's framed MBE, for community service. The *Ramayan*, the *Koran*, the Gospels in the bookcase. The *Victor* on the coffee table. A chandelier, a swirly carpet and the Golden Temple on the wall.

They point to an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, saying that the Sikh officer in command of the attack on the temple will meet the fate of General Dyer, who ordered the Chillianwallah massacre in 1919, when hundreds of Sikhs died. "A Sikh took a vow and 14 years later he came here and killed him. 'Remember 1919' he said."

I will make sparrows hunt down hawks. I will turn jackals into fierce lions. And make one single Sikh fight a legion.

Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708)

Value is first choice

Quality, no matter the price, is rated important by 76 per cent of British housewives when shopping for food, while the cheapest brand available is only rated important by 26 per cent according to research attributable to KMS done earlier this year.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: PUBLIC OPINION

But getting good value for money when shopping for food was rated important by nearly all those polled. Other high scoring factors were seeing a date mark (96 per cent), being able to choose each item for yourself (93 per cent) and being able to see the food itself (86 per cent), while the majority rated as important seeing nutrition information on the packet (64

per cent), only a quarter (27 per cent) thought that seeing an appetising picture of the food was important.

Young critics

Andrew Wise, writing in *The Observer*, recently reported on a nationwide survey in the *Sunday Times* which reveals a surprising degree of discontent among Soviet youth. Only 34 per cent of the 18-29 age group believe their standard of living to be "good". The survey was conducted by the Sociological Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and was published in the Institute's journal recently.

The conclusion seems to be that the material and cultural demands of the Soviet people are growing faster than the means to satisfy them, and young people are the most critical (there and here).

News matters

A recent poll in the United States, funded by United Press International, found that readers of newspapers say that they want hard news, not special pleading. Among readers with an opinion, 72 per cent say they read papers for news, only 28 per cent for features. An impressive 80 per cent say they like newspapers to detail news they see on television.

The bad news in the finding is that more than half (57 per cent) say that newspapers in general are often unfair (though "only" 39 per cent say their local newspapers are). Nine out of ten Americans say they had read a newspaper during the previous week. In Britain, 23 per cent of the population say they do not read a national daily or Sunday paper regularly.

The International Institute of Geopolitics has recently had Gallup compare attitudes of people in nine diverse countries as Korea, Columbia, Italy, America and Britain on their optimism for the future. Asking about what is going to happen in the world 30 years from now, are you hopeful, fearful or indifferent? The most fearful

are the Japanese (64 per cent) and the French (56 per cent); the most sanguine the Koreans (61 per cent) and the Americans (54 per cent). The British are balanced, fearful (57 per cent) hopeful (35 per cent).

Vive la difference

A fortnight ago, *Le Nouvel Observateur* published a poll of the French public which showed that of 14 countries ranked in a *sympathique* or *antipathique* Britain ranked third from the bottom. The *Sunday Times* then asked MORI to turn the tables on the French and ask the same question of the British public.

France fares better in Britain, although only marginally. Being fourth from the bottom.

The best liked countries in both France and Britain turned out to be Switzerland and Sweden; the worst regarded, the USSR and Algeria. The biggest differences were in regard to Poland (ranked second in France and only eleventh in Britain) and Israel, where on balance there was a +24 rating for Israel among the French yet a -1 rating among the British. 62% of the British public regard the Soviet Union unfavourably, 36% regard France unfavourably, 34% Algeria, 33% Israel and 24% Japan and Spain unfavourably.

Playing mother

A poll commissioned of MORI by Fisher-Price Toys found that little girls love their dolls more than boys. Just over half (51 per cent) of British mothers with children under five believe that boys should be encouraged to play with dolls.

The most popular names given to dolls by these youngsters were, unsurprisingly, Dolly (11 per cent) followed by Susan (8 per cent) and Sarah (4 per cent).

Robert M Worcester, The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.

moreover... Miles Kington

How the chosen few make a pay on words

Today we proudly present a complete novel by Jeffrey Archer, called *Few Are Chosen*. Here it is.

Jeffrey had written a book. It was full of words, with many characters who did lots of things. Some of them, unfortunately, died and some of them, even more unfortunately, lost all their money. That was what happened in the world of books.

Jeffrey had been around that world of books a long time and knew that it was a tough, cruel world unless you were prepared to fight. He was a tall handsome man in his forties. He had wanted to be prime minister when he grew up but now he was a best-selling author instead.

The phone rang and he answered it. "Yes," he said. "Yes, I would be happy to appear on your radio show, to talk about my new book."

David looked round the studio everywhere but he could not find Jeffrey's new novel. How embarrassing. Perhaps he had left it on Concorde when flying over yesterday from Washington. David took a taxi to Heathrow immediately and flew back to Washington in Concorde. During the flight he looked everywhere but it did not seem to be on the plane.

"It might be on our other Concorde," he said the stewardess whom he consulted. He cursed. He had not thought of that. He flew back immediately in the other Concorde but it was not there either. As he walked back into the studio that evening, Charles held up a book. "Is this what you are looking for?"

"Yes. Where was it?"

"I borrowed it to read. After all, if I'm to interview Jeffrey, I ought to know something about the book."

David asked his secretary to charge Charles to expenses and went home.

Penny started to get out of bed and put her clothes on. "That was lovely," she said. "You are a very skilled lover, John."

The man rolled over and looked at her. "I am Simon," he said. "Who is this John?"

Penny looked at the man,

who was tall, handsome and in his forties but, then, weren't they all? She had never seen him before in her life. How confusing it all was. She took a taxi to Harrods, which she always did when she was feeling confused.

By now Mrs Thatcher had been on the throne of England for five years.

When David got home he noticed a copy of the *Mail on Sunday* lying in the sitting room. How strange. His wife Penny never bought the Sunday papers. He picked it up and something fell out of it, something which caused him to go cold with fear and rage. He read it again to make sure. Yes, he was being deceived.

The man called Simon climbed out of bed, got dressed and went home. Twenty years later he was to be a millionaire several times over and owner of all the newspapers in Fleet Street, but that will have to wait for another book.

In the studio, next morning, David called Charles over to show him what he had found in the *Mail on Sunday*.

"Jeffrey's book is appearing in instalments," he said. "This has really put the cap among the apples. I refuse to have bits of newspapers reviewed on my programme."

"What are you going to do?" said Charles. Not that he cared either way, as all he could think about was an assignment he had made with his mistress that afternoon. What was her name? He had written it down somewhere.

"I am going to ring up Jeffrey and tell him we are dropping him from the programme."

After that phone call, Jeffrey put down the receiver and smiled. His scheme was working. He liked writing books but hated going on chat shows to publicize them. He had foreseen that if a newspaper serialized his new book, the media would not ask him to appear. He felt sorry for the booksellers and paperback publishers who would lose sales to the *Mail*, of course, but it was a tough world. Meanwhile, Mrs Thatcher was still on the throne of England.

THE END

● This complete novel will be published on Monday on a stiff piece of card.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 386)

ACROSS	1 Degree essay (6)	17 Rapture (7)
2 Horse seat (6)	18 Deep anxiety cause (7)	
3 Small demon (3)	19 Naples volcano (5)	
4 Empty (6)	20 Star in wonder (4)	
5 Sportive (6)	21 Optional (6)	
6 Small runway plane (11,1,1,1)	22 Broad street (6)	
7 Dishonour (8)	23 Wound matter (3)	
8 Forcible insect (6)	24 Be conchie (6)	
9 Forces into cave (6)	25 SW Nigerian people (6)	
10 Naples volcano (5)	DOWN	
11 Star in wonder (4)	1 Central part (5)	
12 Optional (6)	2 Superficial (7)	
13 Broad street (6)	3 Parliamentary session (7)	
14 Wound matter (3)	4 Scoop up (5)	
15 Be conchie (6)	5 Natural God belief (5)	
16 SW Nigerian people (6)	6 Dormancy (7)	
	7 Resistance measure (8)	
	8 Windflower (7)	
	9 Commercial television (1,1,1,1)	
	10 Jolt together (5)	
	11 Incompetent (5)	
	12 Fashion line (5)	

SOLUTION TO No 385
ACROSS: 8 Excommunicate 9 Vile 10 Temperate 11 Sweet 13 Lambast
16 Accuse 19 Jolt 22 Reluctant 24 Doo 25 Tongue twister
DOWN: 1 Heaven 2 Accord 3 Initiator 4 Peppercorn 5 Tilt 6 Kanaka
7 Delect 12 Wpc 14 Mainline 15 Sun 16 Aerate 17 Colony 18 Tosses
20 Indite 21 Gentry 23 Cypri

Tomorrow
START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Portfolio: £42,000
to be won tomorrow

Superb prize: Picture by Harry Star



● Road runners
Motorbikes for all; testing the large and small

● Pick a picnic
Fitting out the intrepid British picnicker

PLUS: News for home and abroad; Travel goes to Andalusia; Critics' choice of forthcoming arts events; Drink on July wines; Prize Concise Crossword

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of The Times

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

FRIDAY PAGE

As more marriages break up, a new conciliation service is helping to keep the peace.

Divorce with dignity

HOW IT WORKED FOR THREE COUPLES

- **Case 1:** The ex-wife complained that her husband kept driving past her house and, in doing so, drove her mad. The ex-husband's complaint was that his wife was never friendly when he came to collect the three children. They were both persuaded by their solicitors to seek mediation and, for the first time in years, actually spoke to each other. During the sessions, each admitted to irrational behaviour which was also damaging to the children. Each admitted using the children to spy on the other but came to laugh at their own behaviour.
- **Case 2:** The ex-wife, who had suffered a stormy marriage as well as many beatings from her husband, did not want him to have access to their small daughter. She said he had not accepted that the marriage was at an end and that she was frightened he might be violent. He denied any such intentions and insisted he desperately wanted to see the child. The solicitor that was found was to allow him to see his child at her playground, where he had no opportunity to inflict violence on her or cause any other trouble.
- **Case 3:** The father had moved out. The couple were no longer on speaking terms, and went to the conciliation service through their solicitors. Eventually, they drew up a detailed agreement which covered finances, access and custody. The parties arrived in great distress, and writing the agreement brought home to them the reality of their situation, which they had not been able to face before. The agreement was not legally binding in any way, but the conciliators knew the solicitors would respect it.

"One of the biggest hurdles has been to persuade both partners to be together in the same room as many say they can no longer stand the sight of each other. And sometimes, only one partner actually wants to divorce, and the other keeps insisting that the marriage is not over. Here, we have to help them see eye to eye."

"We cannot be successful in every case and send all divorcing couples on their way the best of friends. But we can usually achieve a better and more amicable arrangement over children, and avoid money being spent on endless litigation."

Mediators are not trying to take business away from solicitors, but instead work closely with them, as well as probation and welfare services. Clients can come direct, or be referred by lawyers or the local Citizens' Advice Bureau. If they can't pay, they can obtain a "green form" from their solicitor, which entitles them to free advice sessions.

As yet, conciliation schemes have no government funding but Lord Hailsham the Lord Chancellor, has recently set up a three-year, £200,000 study to look at what the services can provide.

"We are something of a hybrid between counselling and the law," explained Margaret Oddie. "Our main task is to ease family conflict but as we are still so new, we have yet to prove our worth."

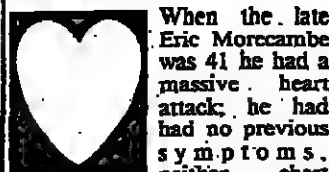
Successful conciliation schemes can save a great deal of money, as they can forestall litigation but, just as importantly, they work to reduce the negativity that couples come to feel towards each other.

Liz Hodgkinson

For further information: The National Family Conciliation Council, 115 High Street, Dorking, Surrey RH4 1AD. Richmond Mediation in Divorce: 51 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1YQ. 01-940 8066. 24-hour service: 01-940-6235.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Getting to the heart of the matter



When the late Eric Morecambe was 41 he had a massive heart attack; he had no previous symptoms.

neither chest pain nor tightness, no unexplained indigestion, no breathlessness. He was not even noticeably tired. Until he noticed intermittent niggling chest pains and felt unwell during a performance he had no warning of impending trouble. When the show was over he left at once and, while driving home, developed the characteristic signs and symptoms of a coronary.

The story of a coronary thrombosis striking without prior indication is common enough. Perhaps with the memory of his own first attack, Morecambe had agreed to open the new Victoria Tompkins Research Wing at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, and to publicize the appeal needed to pay for the instigation of a research project to investigate and treat people who have asymptomatic heart disease.

Eric Morecambe's wife, Joan, who had always encouraged him in his professional and charitable work and supported him in his defiance of heart disease, deputized for him last week; she has volunteered to



Eric and Joan Morecambe: Now others will benefit

help St. Mary's Hospital in any way within her power.

The research workers intend to study the possibility of taking "early detection teams" to the public to find those at risk, just as mobile mass X-ray units were used in the 1940s and 1950s to investigate chest disease.

Simultaneously, they are working to find a non-invasive, and thus safe, method of assessing the state of coronary arteries. The very small risk of complications in coronary angiography, the X-ray of the arteries, makes it an unacceptable method for patients with neither signs nor symptoms. Once definite coronary arterial disease has been diagnosed they will search for a treatment capable of being made more widely available than can ever be possible with bypass surgery.

Detecting those in high risk groups promises to be the easiest part of the exercise. To make a definite diagnosis of heart disease in the asymptomatic is more difficult but, at the moment, is working on precordial mapping of the coronary blood supply by computer image intensification.

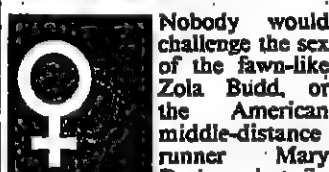
Finally, research has started in the application of lasers to clear blocked vessels. Dr Peter Kidner, a cardiologist at the hospital, stresses that it is a long-term research project.

Joan Morecambe said her husband's risk factors were related to his character and his smoking (40 a day before his first coronary) not his eating habits (he always had a preference for a low-fat, high fibre diet); his cholesterol was normal before his attack.

Earlier this year Morecambe started to have attacks of a fast heart beat. Three weeks before his final attack he suffered episodes of breathlessness for the first time. Sleep became difficult and he developed gastro-intestinal symptoms; after some mild treatment for congestive cardiac failure he felt so much better that he insisted on fulfilling his commitment to act in the charity performance at Tewkesbury where he had his final attack.

Contributions for this research project can be sent to St. Mary's Coronary Flow Trust, St. Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, London W2.

Keeping track of the gender benders



Nobody would challenge the sex of the fawn-like Zola Budd, or the American middle-distance runner Mary Decker, but in

some women athletes the decision as to whether they are male or female is more difficult. The International Amateur Athletic Federation has opted for a chromosome test to determine sex.

Cells from inside the mouth, a buccal smear, or from the cells around the hair root are examined microscopically. If the chromosomes in the sex determining pair are XX the runner is a woman, if XY a man. Physical and physiological characteristics, biological and emotional behaviour patterns, let alone appearance, are not taken into account.

Blood and urine hormone levels are measured only to exclude hormone doping. Other chromosome combinations occur but the authorities are adamant - a line has to be drawn.

Unexpected results can occur:



Mary Decker: feminine

the Pole, Ewa Klobkowska, who had already won a gold medal, was discovered in 1967 to have an aberrant chromosomal pattern and, therefore, in the eyes of the officials was no longer a woman. The ruling did not deter her husband - Ewa retired from running to have a baby. Most women lose their

normal menstrual cycle while training; doctors cannot decide whether this is due to loss of body weight, or is a direct effect of either exercise or nervous tension on the functioning of the pituitary gland, which produces many of the reproductive system hormones.

Recently Dr Susan Brookes, from the University of Colorado, wrote to *The Lancet* to report that in the women athletes they have examined body weight loss may not be the only factor. Meat and fat intake may also be important.

The runners she examined who retained their regular periods ate five times more meat than vegetarians. Although vegetarians compensated for the lack of meat by taking other animal proteins it was found that they were still more likely to lose their cycle.

Dr Brookes suggests that the vegetarian woman athlete could suffer from zinc or iron deficiency, from a lack of hormonal precursors found in meat, or even that a diet rich in phyto-estrogens, chemicals found in some plants, might be responsible.

A stitch in time

The over-fifties who remember Sunday papers in the days before the National Health Service will recall the "lurid" advertisements for various types of truss, uncomfortable belts of sprung steel, leather and canvas designed to control any hernia (rupture), a weak patch in the lower abdominal wall.

As part of the sales patter a frightening list of symptoms was attributed to untreated herniae. Older people, therefore, will not be surprised that the combined medical and veterinary operation on the rupture of Dennis Maynard, the Kent publican, has caused so much emotion. Generations of readers were persuaded that not only was a rupture embarrassing and meant the end of many activities, but could be repaired only with a difficult operation, which in all likelihood would need to be repeated.

Why, then, not keep the surgeons at bay, and the neighbours unaware of failing prowess, by buying a truss?

Although the symptoms caused by a simple hernia are trivial complications can occur, so elective surgery should be arranged as soon as possible. The operation is so straightforward and safe that it can be an outpatient procedure. Patients, provided that they do not have to lift weights, or in other ways strain, are now off work for only a short while.

Recently the master of a City livery company developed a hernia in the middle of his term of office. As he was reluctant to forgo any of his duties he went into hospital after a livery dinner on the Thursday, had his operation on the Friday morning, and was back passing the loving cup on the Monday night.

A study by Dr A. H. Nehme, of Michigan State University, recently published in the *American Journal of Surgery* shows that even in geriatric patients early operation is the treatment of choice. Dr Nehme's work shows the risk to elderly patients is reduced if preparations are made quickly.

Unsound remedy



Acute middle ear disease, *otitis media*, is a frequent complication of minor respiratory infections in children giving rise to earache, a high temperature, sometimes with vomiting, sleeplessness and general misery. Most of the commonly prescribed, and readily taken, antibiotics are effective in treating the problem, but a recent paper in the *British Medical Journal* written by R. B. Mills, of King's College Hospital, suggests that, despite this, well over a third of doctors prescribe penicillin V, phenoxymethylpenicillin, which is poorly absorbed from the stomach, penetrates the middle ear inadequately and in any case has little effect on the organisms which usually infect the middle ear.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

High noon for the summer racoon

Bailey Morris joins the annual escape from the heat of America's cities

Heat and children were the reason we began our summer odyssey to Sherwood Forest near the colonial city of Annapolis. Thousands of Americans desert their city abodes, fighting jammed motorways and enduring Texas-size mosquitoes to get to "the summer place".

Every June or July when the mercury begins to soar into the nineties we overload a caravan of cars with children, sporting equipment, household goods, electronic gear, dogs, the odd granny and head for Maryland and the River Severn. We will not move back until September.

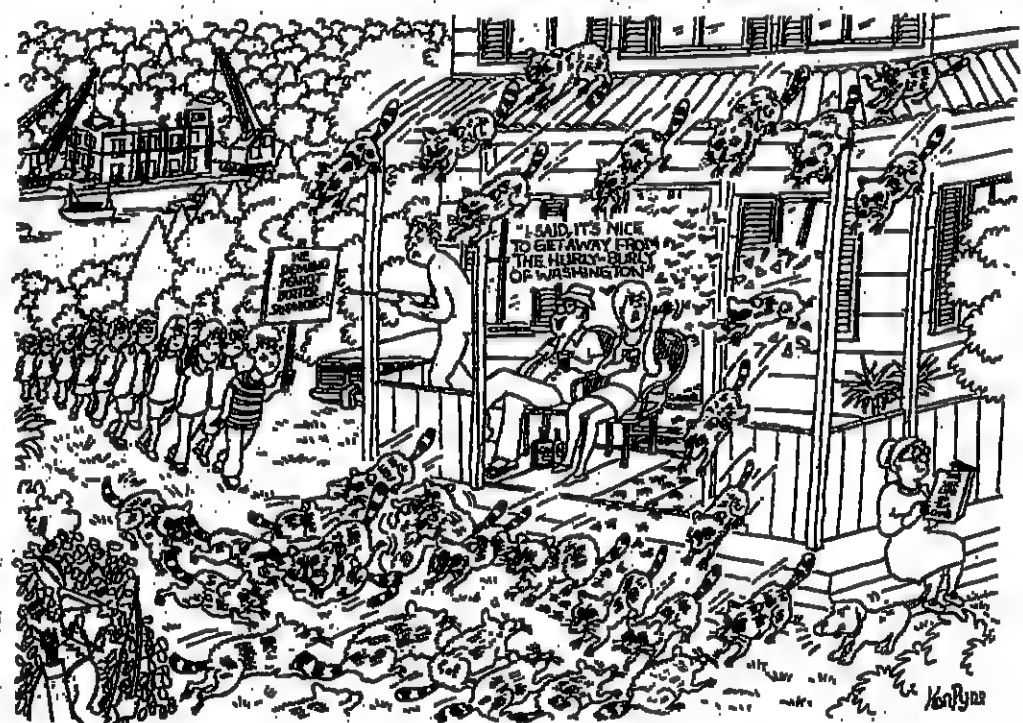
Similar pilgrimages take place along the eastern coast of the United States. Bostonians and New Yorkers head north to the Isles of Maine, the Massachusetts cape, the mountains of Connecticut, Middle Atlantic folk like ourselves settle outside cities in the Pennsylvania mountains or on the Virginia and Delaware shores.

In the south, where the climate is even more tropical and the bugs bigger, water retreats - Pamley's Island in South Carolina or the lakeside camps of Montreat, Tennessee - are a must.

Thus the summer holiday becomes three months pain and pleasure. The daily commuting complete with late drivers and graphic hand gestures is offset by the relief of escape from the air-conditioned isolation of city offices and heat-baked pavements.

One reason for this mass exodus is the American school system which shuts down for three months in early June, leaving bored quarrelsome children in its wake.

Not only is the temperature 10 degrees cooler in the lush



shade of the forest, but the pace of life changes, smoothing to a less frenetic existence. After a hot day in town, nothing relieves the tension better than a good soak in the mercifully clean Severn.

In compiling a list of the plus side of Sherwood Forest, I have jotted down the following: racoon wars, bug episodes, conversations about the sex lives of crabs, cels and cards, a platoon of grubby nine-year-olds, the children's camp, bike-riding, Saturday dances, the bike brigade, tennis tournaments, Duffy's Store, family meals, village life, time to read books. There is a minus side as well.

Situated in several hundred acres overlooking the Severn and related estuaries, the forest is made up of green and brown cottages (to blend in with the trees) clustered on hills with predictable names such as Robin Hood Hill, Friar Tuck and Maid Marian, where the Morris family lives at cottage

number 634. Linking the hills is the main roadway snaking past a dense wood of poplars, beech trees, oaks, flowering rhododendrons, black walnuts and the like, past tennis courts, an interrupted golf course, the main clubhouse with its wide verandah and white lawn chairs, down to the shoreline of the Severn, where a flotilla of small sailboats flies up and down daily, past the US Naval Academy at Annapolis and out to open water, at the confluence with Chesapeake Bay.

This is a less plastic, less perfect world than life in Washington. Living at number 634 is like living in a treehouse. The two-story clapboard cottage is wide open, dissected by a central room with fireplace (for cold nights and autumn days), off which are sleeping rooms, a 1950s kitchen (added as an afterthought when the clubhouse dining room complete with waiters from Baltimore was abolished), a bathroom and

an L-shaped, screened verandah which wraps around the cottage.

Here, at the top of a rise above the river, we are close to nature, counting 13 different species of birds at our feeder the other day.

In our bathroom innumerable bugs of astonishing size and colour congregate every morning much to the dismay of my daughter who can be heard exclaiming: "Oh, this one is sickly green."

From the verandah, where we eat, nod off while reading, play ping-pong, and drink gin and tonics before lunch, we see nothing but trees, river, a royal blue yawl which dances on the early morning tide and a new moonstrosity across the river which is being built by a concrete magnate from Baltimore.

Every day the children go to the club, where they are taught to sail, play golf and tennis, swim and try their hand at crafts. Parents are preoccupied with

other activities. On a recent weekend, for example, when all lights were out and guests from New York were tucked safely in their beds, the chilling yowls and caterwauling of angry racoons broke out. Faint murmurs of alarm arose from the guest room.

By this time my husband, Wilson, was rocketing out of bed, clad only in his birthday suit with airgun in hand. Bang bang! Then curse words from the verandah, as my mild-mannered husband enlightened us all with the information that those blankety-blank racoons were searching for the soft spot in the screen.

Shrieks from the guest room: "My God, are they coming in?" Racoon wars? We are so used to them that they are almost a pleasant diversion from bureaucratic Washington life. New Yorkers simply do not understand.

These are the pleasures of bucolic life. It is an existence close to but slightly less privileged than the original concept of the Sherwood Forest founding fathers. They were a group of wealthy men from Baltimore who decided in 1913 to buy property close to the city and build summer houses. These would be linked to the city by a spur railroad which they later abandoned because it was too expensive.

Indeed, before the Second World War, ladies and gentlemen dressed for dinner and dined communally in the clubhouse, still the scene of duplicate bridge tournaments and Saturday night dances with a good live band from Baltimore every weekend. Those were the days of "standards".

These have definitely slipped in recent years, some would say for the better. It is not unusual today, for example, for a brigade of nine-year-olds, including my son, to march into a home at lunchtime and demand peanut butter sandwiches.

This is life in Sherwood Forest. The minuses I will save for another story.

POWER & BEAUTY

Beautifully powerful... powerfully beautiful. The Nissan Silvia Turbo ZX. A luxury, thoroughbred sports car that is sheer delight to handle and a constant pleasure to own.

Fuel injected, turbocharged, electronically controlled 1.8 litre engine. 135 bhp at your command 0-60 in 8.5 seconds.

130 miles an hour. Rally developed suspension for breathtaking, clinging roadholding. Crisp close ratio 5-speed gearbox. Disc brakes all round. Ultra low profile tyres on alloy wheels. Responsive and utterly controllable.

Or the gentle, placid Silvia. Power steering. Interior luxury for four people. Four speaker digital multiplex cassette/radio system with seek and scan. High lift hatchback for luggage. Or shopping. Or school satchels.

Available now at your Nissan/Datsun dealer. The new Nissan Silvia Turbo ZX. £8994. The Power and the Beauty.



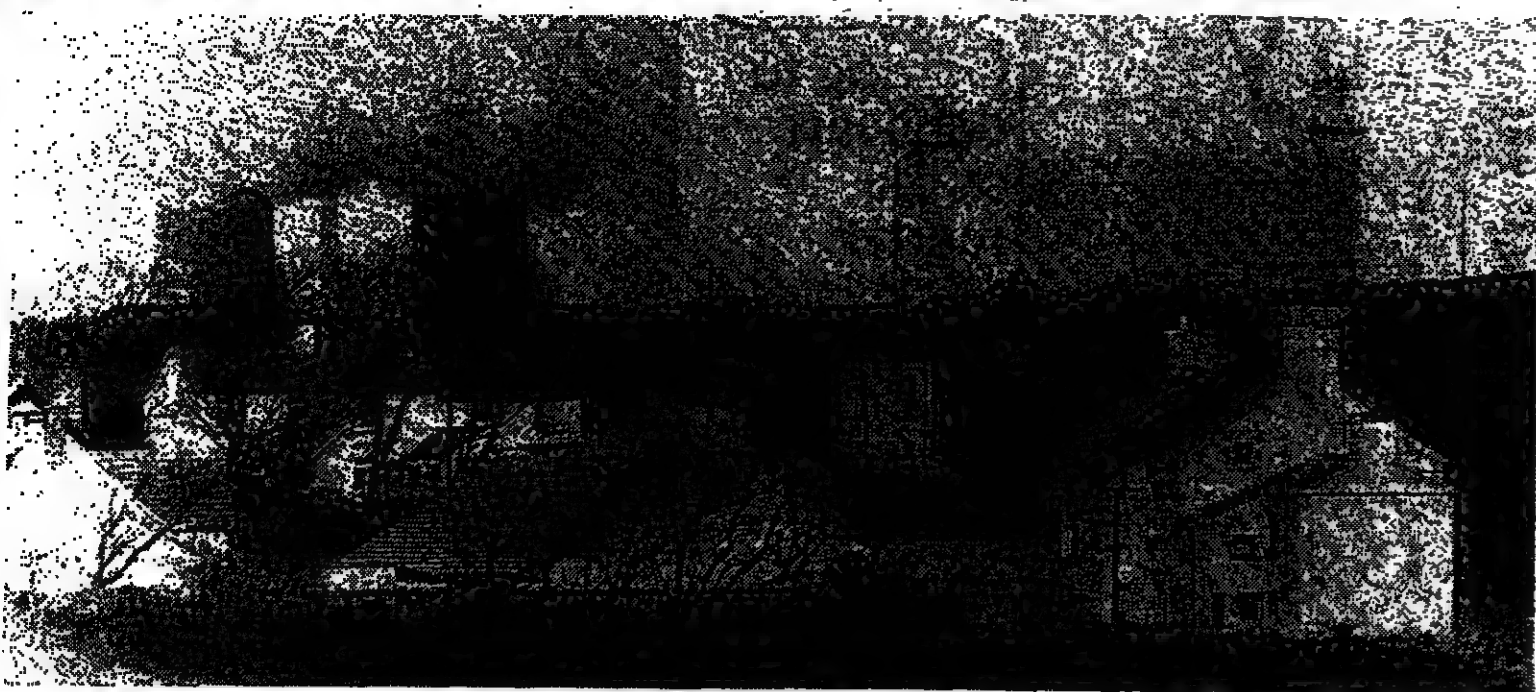
SILVIA TURBO ZX NISSAN

A SPECIAL REPORT

Cumbria



● Ronald Faux writes on the two faces of the county — the flow of trade and prosperity, with tourism, farming and engineering, and the decline in the traditional heavy industries



Industry and the outdoors: the contrast of Cumbria. Above, the town of Seascale near the controversial Sellafield nuclear-power plant, and right, a boy towers on Napes Needle

The Lakeland hills form more than a natural division across Cumbria. Eastwards there is a Swiss-style prosperity partly created by the millions of tourists who pour up the M6 out of the industrial north. The lakes are a lung for them and the market towns of Kendal, Penrith and Keswick with the chief city of Carlisle are well wired into this flow of trade.

Tourism and a healthy service industry have grown in addition to the traditional range of farming, engineering, textiles and transport.

In the west, beyond the grey shadows of the Fells and along the coast, there is another story. Though much has been achieved in encouraging growth of local enterprise, the marks of recession are clear. It is the classic, off-repeated northern story of old industry, principally coal mining and iron and steel manufacture, dying and leaving a community that relied on little else.

Positive side

It has been Cumbria's double misfortune that these two staples were already in retreat before the second World War and that many of the new companies which opened up with the hope they would fill the vacuum left by coal and steel,

themselves fell victim to the last recession. The negative results show in the disused or neglected docks and industrial buildings, in the derelict stretches of land and in the communities where unemployment is deeply entrenched.

But there is much on the positive side with the certainty of major expansion in ship building at Barrow in Furness where British Shipbuilders Vickers yard is the country's largest employer. The British Nuclear Fuels plant at Sellafield is pursued by crises and now has the ignominy of prosecution hanging over it, but the works remain a keystone of the local economy, all set for massive and multi-million pound expansion as a reprocessing plant of international importance.

A number of firms specializing in offshore oil and gas installations has sprung up and several established companies have announced expansion programmes which will amount to further investment of several million pounds.

Parts of Workington and Maryport have been designated an enterprise zone, but much of West Cumbria already ranks as an assisted area which makes it a seed bed for new industry, but probably more important allows the unimpeded growth of companies already there.

In the south, the Morecambe

Bay gas fields and the gas terminal and construction site at Barrow have given fresh stimulus to the local economy. Elsewhere the survivors in the textile, clothing and footwear industries report an upturn in orders. Many are sanguine about the future although some complain that West Cumbria is rather isolated. Lakehead is at the same time a blessing and a curse to the business community. It is a powerful attraction to workers and business seeking a new base but the hills do form a physical block between the coastal community and the north-west region.

Steady improvement

Against this it can be argued that the road system has been immeasurably improved. The A66 is now a fast link to the M6 and manufacturers generally agree that distance from the large northern conurbations is not a serious handicap to delivery of goods on time. The development of services at Carlisle airport and accessibility of mail, the rail services from the city, have both helped relieve any sense of remoteness.

Indeed, Cumbria's relative position in the industrial development league has been steadily improving in spite of a doubling of unemployment in four years.

Compared with the rest of Britain jobs are being lost at a lower rate and vacancies created at a higher rate. The Cumbrian economy is doing manifestly better than the national economy generally, chiefly because of the expansion that has begun at Sellafield and at Barrow and thanks to a healthy improvement in electrical engineering.

The county has also benefited from the trend among nationally spread companies to cut back on their operation in the metropolitan areas of the UK and leave their remoter limbs intact. Cumbria has largely escaped the rationalization carried out elsewhere by such firms as Metal Box, Libbys and Carrs Discuits.

Mr Paul Fearn, industrial development officer with Cumbria County Council, said that apart from the considerable financial encouragement to industry, Cumbria had other strong cards to play in the competition to attract and expand industry. Principal among them was a skilled and willing workforce with an excellent record of industrial relations, space for expansion, communications that were better than their reputation, a deep water port and countryside nearby that was second to none.

"Although unemployment is rather lower than the national average," he said, "the main thrust of our effort is directed at creating more jobs."

Only in Japan is absenteeism lower

An excellent record of industrial relations and employment practices has been achieved by Cumbrian industry, according to a recent survey for Cumbria County Council.

The survey of employment practices in Cumbria 1983, a research report by Urwick Grown, Cumbria County Council, says that absenteeism is half the national average and only Japan among the major industrial countries has a lower level. Workers remain with their company longer and 39 per cent of the companies surveyed had been strike-free for the last three years, 73 per cent for the last 10 years and 58 per cent reported no strikes in their entire history in Cumbria. The number of days lost through industrial action each year is fewer than one day per employee.

More than 90 per cent of the companies rated their flexibility arrangements as "good" or "very good" and almost the same number believed their workforce had constructive attitudes towards meeting company objectives. A majority had increased productivity in the last three years and 77 per cent of the

companies planned expansion. Four had benefited as a result of closure of other UK plants with production consolidated in Cumbria, 90 per cent of companies recognized trade unions.

Relocated companies listed as positive benefits the overall financial package offered to them; cheap land, the sea for efficient disposal and transport, availability of labour and the natural beauty of Cumbria.

From Silloth in the north to Egremont in the south there are nearly 20 industrial estates in west Cumbria with advanced factories varying in size from 500 to 60,000 square feet. Guidance for new industry considering moving into the area and help for expansion of existing industry is given by the Moss Bay Enterprise Trust (Mabet) set up jointly by Allerdale district council, Copeland borough council, BSC industry and Cumbria county council.

Mabet reports that in the past 13 months, 40 new businesses have been set up and 70 have received financial or other tangible assistance leading to a total of 950 new jobs.

Lakeland and a literary tradition, the

Popular cruises

Cumbria has two winning qualities that make the county a pre-eminently successful tourist centre. The first is the magnificent scenery contained in 900 square miles of national park, the second a rich literary tradition.

Wordsworth, the leading figure among the Lakeland and writers, had a singular appreciation of the high, rounded fells surrounding his home and their reflection in the mirror of the lakes. He campaigned with determination to conserve the scenery.

To him it was a place where "solid mountains shone bright as the clouds, grain-tinctured, drenched in empyrean light; and in the meadow and the lower grounds was all the sweetness of a common dawn."

Steam vessels

That same appreciation is shared, perhaps less profoundly, by three million visitors each year. According to the Cumbria tourist board they spend 11 million nights in accommodation ranging from camping sites and youth hostels to some of the most exclusive hotels in the land. Many more millions simply visit the district for a day.

In east Cumbria, tourism is

Three million visitors a year

extremely big business and creates a turn-over of somewhere between £120m and £130m a year. Keswick alone is renowned to earn £11m annually from its visitors, a honey-pot that is envied a few miles down the road in Maryport where the Allerdale district council is doing all it can to entice visitors away from the old tourist trails.

It is promoting Maryport in particular because of its fascinating maritime history and strong potential to become a visitor centre for West Cumbria. It was one of the most important Roman naval bases guarding the Solway and supplying the tens of thousands of troops manning Hadrian's Wall.

Recently a collection of elderly steam vessels berthed in the corner of the Elizabeth dock, among them a slim-beamed vessel reputed to be the Kaiser's personal yacht. It is hoped these will form the nucleus of a floating maritime museum when they have been continued on facing page

Investing in the county's future

Thames Board at Workington has recently invested £90m in what is claimed to be the most advanced carion board mill in the world. The company, a Unilever subsidiary, will spend a further £4m on the plant next year. It has allowed the launch of a type of board, Carion-Excel, which has found a lucrative hole in the market. More than 600 work at the mill which has a turnover of £43m a year.

Peter Herring, operations director, said that part of the reasons for the expansion at Workington was the excellent industrial relations. "No one should assume they are a soft touch here at Workington but our meeting capacity shows the big leap, there has been in productivity. By comparison with other regions relations have been outstanding throughout the last three years."

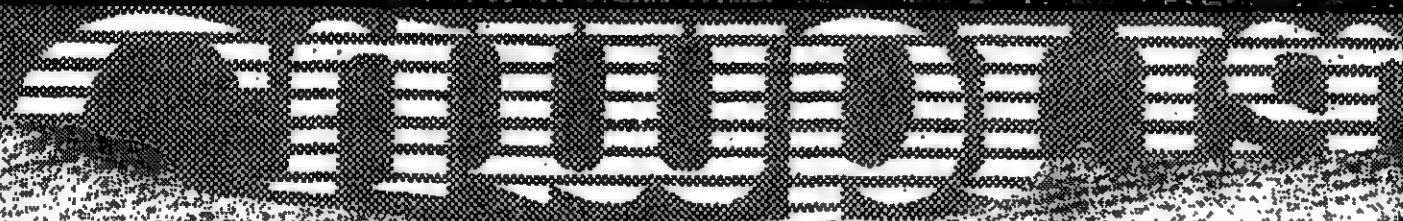
Impressive headway

High productivity and flexible working agreements are hallmarks of the success at Leyland bus assembly plant at Workington which is part of the BL empire. Four vehicles new to the workforce have been introduced in the past three years as other BL plants closed.

Workington is now the production centre for the Titan double-decker bus and the chassis for the Olympian double-decker. Workington has built the rail bus in cooperation with British Rail engineering and next year expect to begin assembly of some of the Royal Tiger coaches and a new B60 single deck bus chassis.

The plant started 13 years ago as a joint venture agreement with the National Bus company and with the workforce recruited from the contracting coal, steel and shoe manufacturing industries. It has recorded some impressive improvements in bus building productivity relative to other parts of BL.

Cumbria



...home of an enterprise zone



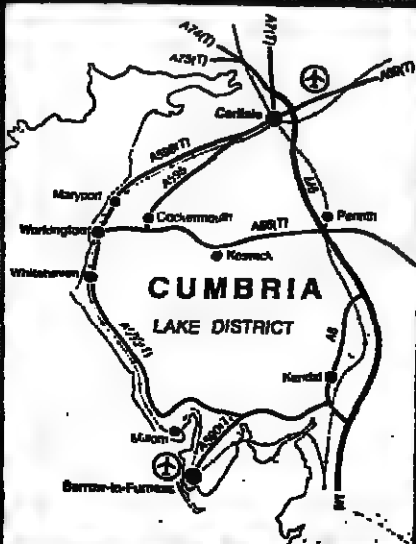
...the natural choice Cumbria

...more to offer

...the natural choice Cumbria

...more to offer

...the natural choice Cumbria



two great draws for the tourists



Wordsworth's Dove Cottage

restored by two steam ship enthusiasts, the brothers Treloar from Hexham. They have a daunting job ahead of them in refurbishing the vessels which rise and fall with the tide from the Maryport mud.

The pressure of feet on the more popular mountains have worn deep grooves in places. Tourist centres around Windermere, Ambleside and Grasmere become crowded at holiday time in a way that would have horrified poor Wordsworth.

The poet has become the centre of a considerable industry at Grasmere. Dove Cottage, the small house where he lived is now a literary shrine guarded by trustees. A library contains many of his original manuscripts and is a focus for literary scholars.

The nearby museum has a fine collection of Wordsworth memorabilia. Exhibitions there are regularly devoted to the Lake District poets and writers.

who were Wordsworth's contemporaries. The National Gallery cooperates with these exhibitions by providing appropriate portraits.

A Wordsworth winter school and the long-established summer conference are organised by Richard Wordsworth, a member of the family and a devotee of his ancestor's writing, who lives in the village. Another relative shows visitors round another of Wordsworth's homes, Rydal Mount, which is a finely situated country house a short distance from Grasmere.

Younger audiences are more attracted to another lakeland literary figure who lived near Hawkshead - Beatrix Potter. Her home is now a popular tourist centre where children can see the garden and countryside that was the inspiration for a lot of her famous stories.

The writer and poet Ruskin, another of the nineteenth century Lakeland literary set, is also undergoing a renaissance as his home at Brantwood near Coniston is developed as a museum and study centre devoted to his writing.

Other popular tourist destinations in central Lakeland are the cruises on Lake Windermere, Ullswater and Derwent Water, the Grasmere forest visitor centre, run by the Forestry Commission and the nearby theatre in the forest, the Lowther Wildlife Park near Penrith and the Lake District National Park visitor centre, at Brockhole near Windermere.

British Sidac, makers of transparent cellulose and polypropylene film for packaging, has this year invested about £7m in its plant at Wigan. Energy savings resulting from the new investment coupled with improved productivity and technical progress give the company renewed confidence as the Wigan plant celebrates 30 years of film manufacturing.

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of UCB (SA) of Belgium. It has more than 900 workers and is by far the largest employer in the Wigan area.

Expansion in the county is planned by Oxley Developments of Ulverston, an independent company in the specialist use of glass, ceramics and plastics. It is one of the few UK companies able to manufacture dielectric ceramics used in the growing market for micro-miniature passive electronic components.

A 10,000 sq ft extension of the company's ceramics plant at Ulverston is being built. Oxley now employs 240 and has developed around a former country house near Ulverston. It has a broad base of customers mainly in the professional end of the market.



Nuclear issue still explosive

The massive civil engineering contract to build the Thermal Oxide reprocessing plant (Thor) at Sellafield is now under way. The project will take 10 years to complete, increase the Sellafield workforce to 10,000 and the investment in the nuclear plant to £2,000m.

Workers insist that without nuclear industry the place would be desolate and that Sellafield, or Windscale as it was once known, had been the saving force in the region; others, with equal certainty, argue the opposite.

The Yorkshire TV documentary on the plant which investigated the incidence of radiation-related cancers in the nearby community caused a furor after it was screened. Questions were raised in Parliament, inquiries demanded.

It did not end there. With catastrophic timing, Sellafield scored its most famous own goal. As the Greenpeace protestors were patrolling the coastline and scanning the sea with geigercounters, radioactive material was accidentally discharged down the controversial pipeline into the Irish Sea. The wind drove the discharge onto the beach south of St Roes Head and the headlines rang with stories of radioactive seaweed and poisoned sand.

Prosecution is still pending as a result of that incident. The scientific committee under Professor Black into the number of radiation-related deaths is expected to report next month and altogether the British Nuclear Fuels Sellafield plant is suffering a depressingly bad press.

Few outside a small but vocal minority would want to see Sellafield closed down, but the incident has caused people to question whether they had accepted the familiar landmark too easily.

The popular non-scientific view that Sellafield is that if the people who know most about

nuclear energy are happy to live and work there then it must surely be safe.

What everyone is agreed on is the discharges into the Irish Sea which allow the release of plutonium in however minute quantities must be reduced to as close to nil as humanly achievable. Reaching that goal over the next 10 years will cost an estimated £100m or £200m.

If the Government insists that 10 years is too long to wait and demands a shorter timescale, then the cost could increase to £1,000m, at which point the nuclear industry will demand to know who is to pay the bill and is the huge extra cost seriously justified by the small improvement in safety.

Now that the Sellafield ripples have spread on the tide around Scotland and down as far as the Forth Estuary with suggestions that Sellafield waste has 'come ashore' there, the safety of the industry is again under question.

Difficult time

Scientists say that by this time next year the discharges from Sellafield will have been reduced to 10 per cent of the limit set by the international commission on radiological protection. But, needless fears stirred by aggressive investigation remain; even though there has been nuclear industry at Sellafield for 32 years public acceptance demands that discharge levels must be reduced. It is a difficult time for BNFL just as the Sellafield site is being developed so that the lucrative business of washing other people's nuclear laundry can be expanded.

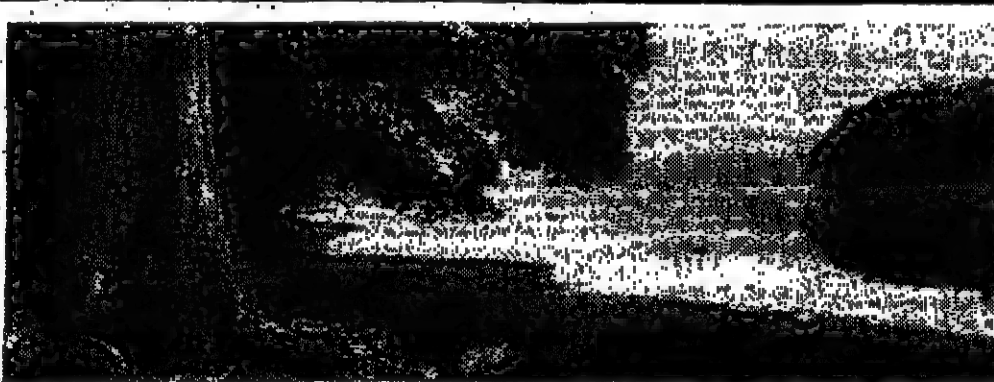
Nuclear industry has been a boon to Cumbria, providing long term industrial stability, apprenticeships for young people and injecting some £100m wages a year into the local economy.

Submarines and warships built at the Vickers yard of British Shipbuilders are at the mainstay of Barrow in Furness - the picture shows a nuclear-powered sub being launched at Barrow. Expansion of the yard includes a £230m covered hall in which four vessels can be constructed at one time. With contracts in hand and the expectation that Barrow will be the construction centre for the Trident vessels, the town has a relatively secure future.

With its 12,000 workforce, the shipyard injects some £1.8m a week in the Barrow area. The town is also benefiting as a construction base for the Morecambe Bay gas project.

Scenery and inspiration

Classic Cumbrian scenery - the inspiration of writers, poets and artists from Wordsworth to Ruskin, Coleridge to Arthur Ransome. Left descent from the celebrated Kirkstone Pass, part of the Lake District's greatly improved road network. Right: natural tree sculpture on the shores of Derwentwater, which Ruskin first explored as a child in the company of his nanny.



Investing in Cumbria

British Nuclear Fuels employs over 6000 people at its nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Sellafield in Cumbria. Currently there are also over 3000 contractors' personnel at the plant making it one of the largest construction sites in Europe. Most of the annual £100 million wages and salaries bill is spent in Cumbria.

In the next 10 years about \$2.5 billion will be spent on developments at Sellafield, from which local industries will benefit in contracts and jobs. At present materials and services worth some £15 million are purchased each year from companies of all sizes throughout Cumbria.

All this investment ensures a leading role for Sellafield in the future development of nuclear power in this country and throughout the world.

BNFL

at the heart of nuclear power
British Nuclear Fuels plc,
Risley Warrington,
Cheshire WA3 6AS, England.



Over the mountains with ease

The marked improvements in transport services in the north over the last few years have helped west Cumbria enormously. The national motorway network sweeping north from Lancaster around Carlisle, electrification of the west-coast line and the development of services from Carlisle airport mean that companies in deepest Cumbria can now rely on moving goods and personnel without being handicapped by the time factor.

Feeder services

A rail loop from the main line at Carlisle to Workington, Whitehaven and Barrow, rejoins for quick access to Lancaster and Preston. Eastwards services also operate to Newcastle and Leeds. The short branch line from Oxenholme near Kendal leads into the central Lake District.

Carlisle airport lies five miles north-east of the city and is owned and operated by the council. Some £250,000 was spent on re-surfacing the main runway of the former RAF station and with other improvements the airport has attracted commercial and scheduled services.

Air Ecosse are the operators and their airplanes bring Heathrow within 90 minutes away on a twice daily service. There are feeder services to destinations in Scotland and a facility for executive charter flights and for flight training.

There are four operational seaports in the county although only three are generally open to commercial traffic. Silloth, in the north-west, is the smallest, and like Barrow is in the ownership of the British Transport Docks Board.

Workington is the main port of west Cumbria and is able to handle vessels of up to 10,000 tons. It was formerly owned by the British Steel Corporation and used for the import of large quantities of iron ore. It has since been taken over by the Cumbria County Council as steel production wound down and the deepwater pool was threatened with closure.

Chris Taylor formed his one-man bus company in the Lake District 12 years ago and was at first lost for an appropriate name. Nothing worked until his niece, sitting next to him as his bus took Kirkstone Pass at a brisk pace, observed: "We're going up here like a mountain goat".

There is now a fleet of minibuses making daily excursions across the high Lake District passes carrying the livery of the mountain goat.

On rural roads

Patrick Taylor, general manager of the company and brother of Chris, admitted that their greatest single asset was the company's name. It was exactly right for the job, they were doing - eye-catching and memorable.

Though the company has spread into more conventional tour operations, the mini-buses with a green mountain goat painted on the body work grind through gear boxes and brake linings on the steep switchback of Hardnot Pass. The tours are ever popular with a halt at Medio Bogdum, the Roman fortification half way up the 'one-in-three' hill with an impressive view over the Irish Sea.

The company has experimented to discover what services are required and sometimes has had its tyres burned. Scheduled services along the rural roads where public transport fears to roll were soon abandoned. Only one schedule remains and that is the original one over Kirkstone Pass.

The Border City

In Cumbria there's only one place that has Motorway Industrial Sites, Airport facilities, Inter-City Rail Services, a high quality environment and first-class shopping. That's CARLISLE.

If you want to do business in Cumbria and the Borders talk to: David Beatty at Carlisle City Council on 0228-23411, Ext 265

CARLISLE



THE LIVING IS EASY IN

SOUTH LAKELAND

You'll never be at a loss for something to do or see when you visit South Lakeland. The sheer beauty of the district, with its mountains, lakes, verdant valleys, gentle fells, historic homes, bustling market towns, picturesque villages and excellent holiday accommodation to suit all tastes and pockets makes South Lakeland the resort of which you'll never tire. Your holiday can be just as peaceful or as action-packed as you want - there's something here for everyone. Write for your copy of the full colour holiday brochure (Price 50p) to: Leisure Services Department (TMS.1), South Lakeland District Council, "Ashtleigh", Holly Road, Windermere, Cumbria LA28 2AG.

THE UNDERSCAR HOTEL

APPLETHWAITE, KENDAL. has a spectacular stand looking down over Derwent water from 44 acres woods and gardens on the slopes of Siddoway. Proprietor run with good food and fine personal attention with no fuss. 19 rooms with bath. 5 pleasure yourself apartments. AA, RAC's star, Good Hotel Guide. Free midweek golf. Telephone (0524) 72488.

TIMESHARING WITH A DIFFERENCE




Lower Gale, Ambleside

A quiet, private holiday home, with no hotel, no bar, no busy main road. Just elegant apartments on a beautiful site overlooking the lake and fells. No need to use your leisure centre and grounds. A sensible 25-year timeshare period. The timeshare warranty entitling to excellent cost of maintenance. And... no appointment necessary to view. Come any time. Open daily. For colour brochure and details, write or telephone: (0956) 33777

HELICOPTER TAXI SERVICE AND FIXED WING CHARTERS
FROM CARLISLE AIRPORT
"THE BEST WAY TO SEE THE LAKES"
AIR CUMBRIA
FOR DETAILS PHONE 0228 75571 OR WRITE TO AIR CUMBRIA, CARLISLE AIRPORT, CUMBRIA.

CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY
I.C.C. is probably the most experienced company in Europe in the design and manufacture of micro-processor control systems for automatic washing machines, washer, dryer, combination tumble driers, dishwashers, motor speed controllers, central heating and cooker controls etc. With ultra-modern plant and a great team of engineers I.C.C. offer the opportunity for increased profitability through the application of electronics for your product.
icc
LULLYHALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, WORKINGTON, CUMBRIA CA14 4UL
TEL WORKINGTON (0900) 5061/2

PENRITH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
Perhaps the Finest Location in Cumbria
Fronting M6 Motorway at the junction of the M6 and A66 and bounded by the main west coast London/Scotland railway.
FULLY SERVICED FREEHOLD/LEASEHOLD LAND AVAILABLE - UNITS from 2,500 sq. ft. upwards
A Devonbrook Partnership Development
Johnson & Kelly Commercial
15 SIDERWELL STREET, BOLTON
Tel: (0204) 20216 Telex: 635127

Don't gamble with your packaging

There's no need for you to take chances when you want a combination of top quality packaging at a realistic price with first class service and support. We have over 50 years experience in producing many grades of quality cellulose film for various applications and also have considerable experience producing packaging to meet individual specifications. The recent \$7 million investment project at our Wigan site demonstrates our confidence for the future as one of the world's leading producers of transparent cellulose film. Our technical department is continually involved in research to ensure that we remain at the forefront of the packaging industry, and that our customers can take advantage of the latest advances in packaging technology. Backed by the UCB Group, one of the World's largest producers of packaging films, ensures that customers can benefit from our competitively priced range of quality products. Don't take chances with your packaging - Call us now!
Rayophane
BRITISH SIDAC LIMITED
WIGTON, CUMBRIA, CA7 9BG. TELEPHONE (0965) 42284

THE TIMES DIARY

Record breaking

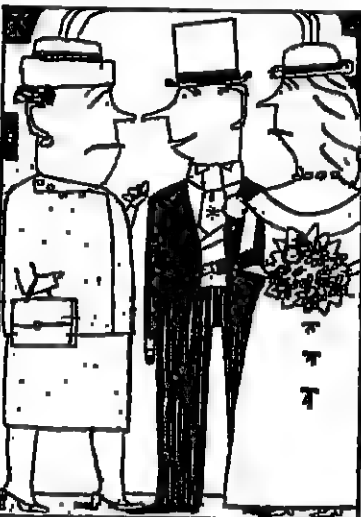
The days of government spoonfeeding to subservient journalists in the parliamentary lobby, through non-attributable briefings, might just be numbered. Elections among lobby journalists are about to be held, and the apparent favourite for chairman is Glyn Mathias of ITN. Secrecy inevitably prevails, but Mathias is thought to be prominent among a group of young heretics who want not only more open proceedings, but horror of horrors - daily briefings by Mrs Thatcher's press secretary Bernard Ingham that are on-the-record. Ingham's reaction? "I don't know anything about it and I don't discuss lobby business. Goodbye." Sources close to the Prime Minister are clearly not amused.

Key figure

I've heard of sponsorship, but this is ridiculous. On March 20 next year, according to the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's latest programme, Sir Trevor Holdsworth will play the piano in an RPO concert backed by the engineering firm of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. Sir Trevor is a highly accomplished amateur pianist. He is also chairman of GKN.

Visitors arriving at Stansted airport are greeted by a vending machine named the Great Britain. On it hangs an "Out of order" sign.

BARRY FANTONI



"What are you doing next Thursday?"

Making provision

Helped by five filing cabinets of papers and 24 tapes of diaries, Merlyn Rees is to be the next former Cabinet minister to reveal all, or nearly all, about his term of office. Rees, Northern Ireland Secretary from 1974 to 1976, discloses, for example, how his officials had secret meetings with Sinn Féin, but cannot say where or which Provosts attended. The security services are now checking the text for indiscretions, and Rees himself left out anything he thought might endanger people's lives. As, however, neither republicans nor loyalists will like what he has to say, it could be his own life that he endangers. Eight years on, Rees still has round-the-clock guards. He won't say how many but remarks, only half in jest, that "when the book comes out they could well be doubled".

Bringing charges

Michael Foot may be furious at the gypsies who have set up camp on Hampstead Heath, but fellow rambles are more concerned about the police. Earlier this week they were seen galloping around on neighing horses, firing pistols and brandishing swords. A Scotland Yard spokesman assures me they are not preparing to charge the gypsies. They are practicing for the Metropolitan Police Horse Show later this month, and there's not a line in the 1871 Hampstead Heath Act to stop them.

Dash it all

Four-letter words attributed to Neil Kinnock in a forthcoming biography of the Labour leader seem to worry him more than the fact that it quotes him saying that Scargill is single-handedly destroying the coal industry. He denies that on two occasions he used a certain word and has asked author Robert Harris to substitute the milder expletive he says he did use. Publishers Faber have consented.

The Health and Safety Executive has discovered that pigs can make you deaf. The noise of pigs squealing at feeding time can reach 108 decibels - about that of an aircraft at take-off. The decibel count has farmers howling over the EEC milk deal has yet to be recorded.

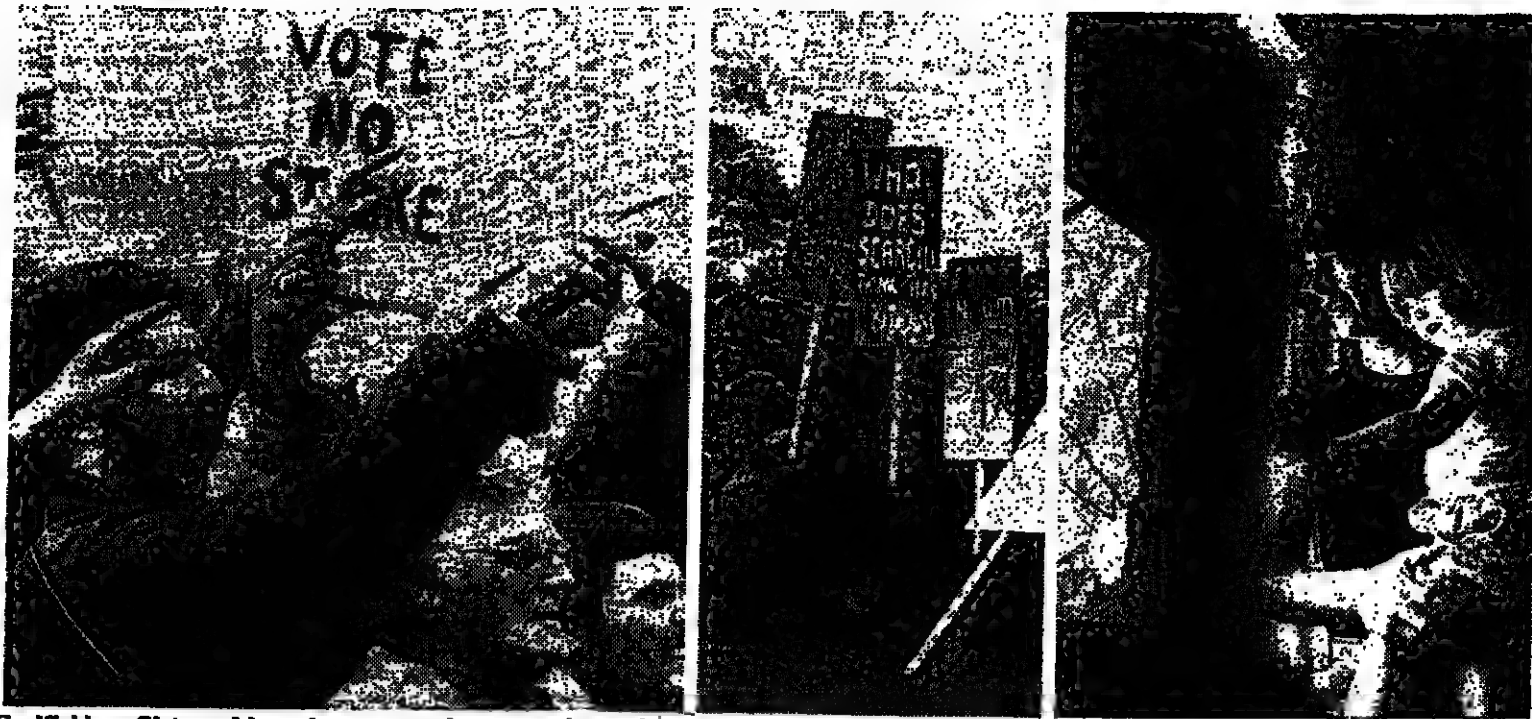
Going topless

"Something is missing that usually satisfies my aesthetic appetite," writes a correspondent to the *Los Angeles Times* of a bronze sculpture newly erected at the entrance to the Olympic Coliseum. "The something that is missing is a head (two heads are exact)." Sculptor Robert Graham's headless nude figures have managed to offend half the Olympic city. Umpteenth letters complain of the depiction of sportsmen as brainless hulks. The statue is described as "tasteless", a "monumental faux pas" and a "national disgrace". Part of the trouble seems to be that while the athletes are deprived of heads they are generously endowed elsewhere. One writer suggests the real reason the Russians have boycotted the Games is that they caught sight of Graham's "decapitated lewds".

PHS

The NCB is winning, says David Hart: the advantage should be pressed

Help the miners beat Scargill



Coalfield conflict: working miners at two demonstrations reject the Scargill line. Right, Notts miner Les Carter, his window broken by strikers

June saw a great increase in the scale and scope of the violence in the miners' dispute. Near-riot conditions at Orgreave, at least 80 injured, 94 arrests, NCB employees in Doncaster attacked by a mob of nearly 1,000; policemen thrown to the ground and kicked; a 15-year-old threatened with rape; 16 arrests, 36 injured. Elsewhere, miners wanting to go to work have been beaten up by NUM militants. A lorry driver has brain damage caused by a brick thrown through his windscreen.

In 1973, Arthur Scargill gave an interview to the *New Left Review*, reprinted in *The Times* last week. His tactics in this strike confirm that his calculation has not changed. Sufficient, predominantly young, disaffected workers, by no means all miners, are to be forged into a large enough street army to destabilize the nation that Britain will be cowed into submission to his political will. Step by step, year by year, until there is no need for him to engineer a formal revolution.

There can be only one outcome to this dispute: defeat for Scargill. No sane government could possibly countenance a settlement that was seen in any way to reward this kind of premeditated, Marxist-inspired mob violence.

Scargill will be defeated. But what of the miners themselves, most of whom epitomize the best of British working-class virtues? They are loyal, hard-working, courageous, open-faced, principled. What effect will the strike have on their working relationships? Miners, more than most other workers depend on one another for their safety. Trust is at a premium.

The big set-piece confrontations with the police are only part of the Scargill operation. In several villages last week - particularly, but not exclusively, in north Nottinghamshire - working miners were under virtual siege. They spoke of continuing

threats and acts of physical violence, not just against the men, many miners were refusing to work nightshifts for fear that violence would be done to their wives and children at home. Windows were smashed, doors were boarded up. In one barricaded household a woman, clearly on the verge of a nervous breakdown, explained that her husband, an assistant safety officer, a member of COSA, not the NUM, was working because his union was not on strike. Her son, by a previous marriage, was on strike. They had received consistent threats. Their windows had been smashed. They were shunned by their friends. Their world was in ruins.

Elsewhere, in a small tin hut beside the entrance to a colliery, a group of union officials: one was paying pickets by cheque. Less than £2 a day. I asked him and his colleagues what would happen after it was all over. Two of them raised their clenched fists. "There will be a great sorting out," one said. "You can't prevent accidents down the pit," said the other.

And it is not just the working miners who are suffering. Those on strike but who do not picket are sitting unhappily at home, running out of hope and of money. The record of attendances at GPs' surgeries in mining areas has increased significantly. Many complain of nervous problems. The money lenders are prospering.

Even the pickets are disheartened. The local men standing outside their collieries no longer believe they can win. There is much bravado. But many pickets agreed that they would leave the industry with alacrity if they could find another job: eloquent testimony to fundamental pessimism. No picket was in the least convincing in his protestations of expected victory. They know that Scargill has not had a single "result"

since he became president. Most now have no idea what would constitute victory.

And the pickets see the change in the attitude of the police. Police morale has increased greatly since the spring. Then they were grimly determined but somehow shell-shocked. They knew they had to win. They weren't quite sure that they would. Orgreave was their biggest challenge and their greatest victory. Now they have confidence that they can and will keep order for as long as needs be. Their senior officers, despite the obvious temptation to be *macho* in the face of such unprecedented attacks on their men, refer instead to the terrible social damage that is being inflicted on close-knit mining communities.

The NUM is the only organization that can bring peace and discipline to the coalfields after the strike so that miners who have been at each other's throats can regain confidence in one another. The aim of the NCB and the Government must therefore be to do everything they can to help the vast majority of decent, law-abiding, wanting-to-work miners to rescue their union from the man who has hijacked it and bullied them into striking.

The oft-repeated NUM propaganda that by going on strike the majority have effectively voted for a strike is simply untrue. Of the counties that have been allowed to ballot their members during this dispute the following voted *against* a strike: Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Derby, South Derby, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, North Wales, Cumbria. Only one voted in favour: Northumberland.

Miners in Nottinghamshire are already rejecting the leadership of their union. In the past few weeks, they have come up for re-election. 34 officials who are on strike have been thrown out and been replaced

by non-strikers. Even more committed members have suffered the same fate. Out of the 31 delegates on the Nottingham Area Council of the NUM, only three are active supporters of the strike. That is why the NUM leadership is threatening to set up a "star-chamber" disciplinary committee at its national conference next week.

Miners who go to work should be rewarded, even if they cannot be persuaded to abandon their overtime ban. The NCB should pay the increase that they have already offered to those miners who are working in fields where, say, 80 per cent of the men are at work. They should bring new and generous redundancy terms into operation. In most pits where most men are working, the majority of those still on strike are the men who have the highest record of absenteeism. Pay them off.

So far, legal action against secondary picketing has not been taken, presumably for fear of alienating the Nottinghamshire miners. All the pickets and all the working miners I spoke to last week were agreed on one thing: nothing would persuade the Nottingham men to stop working. Not even a national ballot majority in favour of a strike, if it could be obtained.

The Government should insist that British Steel, and any other state industry that is affected by actionable secondary picketing, use the courts to obtain redress. There is absolutely no reason why the NUM should escape the legal consequences of its actions. The sooner it is attacked financially the quicker the non-militant majority will be encouraged to take steps to recover their union from its Marxist president whose vision of the future bears no relation whatsoever to their own.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

David Watt

Why Reagan needs a Nato nudge

The scolding inquiry of the Second World War poster, "Is your journey really necessary?" has sprung naturally to mind this week as the Foreign Secretary has plodded doggedly through his mission to Moscow. Two days consumed in swapping guarded civilities with Soviet officialdom does not, on the face of it, look like expensive ministerial time well spent - all the less so since the Soviet response was so entirely predictable.

Until after the US presidential election - and probably a good deal longer than that - nobody is going to get much sense out of Moscow. Why should Mr Chernomir, at a time when he is consolidating his domestic position, take the slightest risk to assist Ronald Reagan to be re-elected?

Sir Geoffrey Howe would presumably defend himself by pointing out, like Lord Carrington, that "Talking to an equally armed but far less scrupulous adversary is not a concession: it is common prudence". More generally he would claim, no doubt, that the more the Russians are put on the propaganda defensive, the better. President Reagan's sudden peace offensive has obviously caught them badly on the hop, and further demonstrations of reasonableness and patience on the part of other Nato powers will press home the advantage and make the management of public opinion by western governments so much easier.

What is important, though, is what happens in the longer run after the US election, after the Russians themselves have adjusted to the consequences of it, and beyond that into the 1990s. There seem to me to be two stages to be considered. The first is to reach some kind of agreed conclusion about the nature of the Soviet threat and what ought to be done about it; the second, and equally important, task is to import some consistency into western policy towards the East - in other words, having made a policy, to find some way of seeing that it sticks.

The first of these is not, I think, so impossible as some people suppose. There is, for one thing, a growing consensus among the main European powers on the subject. The British, French and West German governments are, in effect, advocating much the same discreet, middle-of-the-road position. This identifies the Soviet Union as a dangerous though cautious opportunist whose menace cannot safely be kept in check except by improved western armed deterrence.

It recognizes that we cannot change the Soviet system, or fundamentally undermine the Soviet economy, or even hope to reestablish a lasting superiority over Soviet strategic power. But it maintains that we can achieve a relatively stable stalemate, and at a much lower level of tension and expenditure all round if we are prepared to be moderate and patient, because the great difficulties and weaknesses inherent in the Soviet position are likely to persuade them to reach a compromise.

Can this line be "sold" to Washington? A year, even nine months, ago the idea would have seemed impossible. The ascendancy of the right-wing ideologists over the administration's strategic policy would have ruled out the crucial proposition that it is a mug's game trying to cripple something loosely called "Soviet expansionism" by outspending the Russian defence effort. And because you cannot get the American people to put up vast sums for defence without scaring them, any suggestion that the verbal

volume could profitably be turned down would have failed as well (and fail, in fact, it did).

Now things look rather different - and it is possible that they may stay different even after the election. Not only is the budgetary pressure on American defence expenditure going to be even more ferocious but a truly damaging credibility gap will begin to open among allied public opinion (if not in the US) if Reagan tries to change his image yet again and the peacekeeping script of the election is recast into *Indiana Jones and the Empire of Evil*. If the Europeans can seize this opportunity to get the president committed, even privately, to some flexible yet precise arms control proposals for next year (as opposed to the rather vague generalities of the last few weeks), they ought to do so.

The second part of the agenda - how to make such a policy last even one presidency - is more difficult. What must strike any historian of the post-war period as astonishing is the way in which an, until recently, rather united western view has alternated over the years between hot and cold, euphoria and near-paranoia, while Soviet foreign policy and purposes have remained, with only minor variations of method, almost entirely stable.

There have been many reasons for these fluctuations, among them, not least, changes in the real relative strengths of Nato and the Warsaw Pact, brought about by the steady increase in Soviet military power. But the main source of inconsistency has lain in American politics. The interplay of an unsophisticated but self-confident public opinion and an extremely open democratic process has been a perennial incitement to play politics with foreign affairs, particularly with a single central issue like East-West relations, which can be presented in the simple adversarial terms everyone thinks he understands.

The crazy contrast between the Reagan election campaign of 1980, with its "red-hordes-at-the-gate" hysteria, and his current essay in pacific geniality is only the latest of a long line of examples.

It is a tall order to expect European politicians to set about influencing American public opinion (and from now until the second Tuesday in November they had better keep their hands out of the mangle) but it has always seemed to me that both they and their embassies are often incredibly tentative in criticizing American policy to Congress - and still more to the American public at large - for fear of irritating the administration. Others, particularly the Israelis, have no gentlemanly scruples on this account, and while I would definitely not recommend some of their practices, their recognition that it is possible for a foreign government to take advantage of the openness of the system and actually to enhance its influence over US policy by educating public over the heads of the government is a significant one.

We cannot do without the US, but we cannot afford to leave our arrangements for influencing American policy as they have been these last few years. The US election, the Chernomir hiatus, the Fontainebleau summit, the arrival of Lord Carrington as secretary-general of Nato, all provide us with a pause in which to put our East-West act together again in a better US-European framework. We shall probably be wasting our time, though, if we forget that in the end it is American public opinion that will be the stabilizing, or destabilizing, basis of the whole.

Philip Howard

In the beginning was the Broad

Oxford is... waiting interminably for somebody to leave a parking space in St Giles, and then having it stolen under your nose. It is as if the city were a giant's foot, and the foot were a giant's foot. It is putting one's foot through the skin of the Trinity. It is putting one's foot through the skin of the Trinity. It is putting one's foot through the skin of the Trinity.

On the better hand, Oxford is being taught by Frankel and Holladay, Ryle and Austin, Hare and Higham. It is punting, all in the golden afternoon, to the sound of medieval Latin verse read well. It is sitting in a carrel in the Bodleian reading a text that has been glossed by many generations of Oxford scholars, and reading it well.

On the balance, Oxford is the best place in God's green world, this side of the University of Paradise, where every text shall be made straight, and the rough places plain, and all the essays shall be written on time. There ought to be a history of the University of Oxford. As a matter of fact, there is.

The *Bibliography of Printed Works relating to the University of Oxford*, published in 1968, listed no fewer than 8,868 items. And that took no account of biographies, novels, guide-books, and other publications that have a great deal of interest to say about the University of Oxford, its history and character.

The first volume of the official history of Oxford has just been published. It is a suitably majestic affair, edited by T. H. Aston, fellow of Corpus, and Keeper of the University Archives, and written by a team of choice and master, and mistress, Oxford scholars. The founding father of the enterprise was Lord Bullock.

Back in 1966 he observed that the university was engaged on an extensive series of reforms, and that this was therefore a particularly appropriate time to put these reforms into a proper historical

perspective, which would be a declaration of confidence in ourselves as heirs of a great tradition.

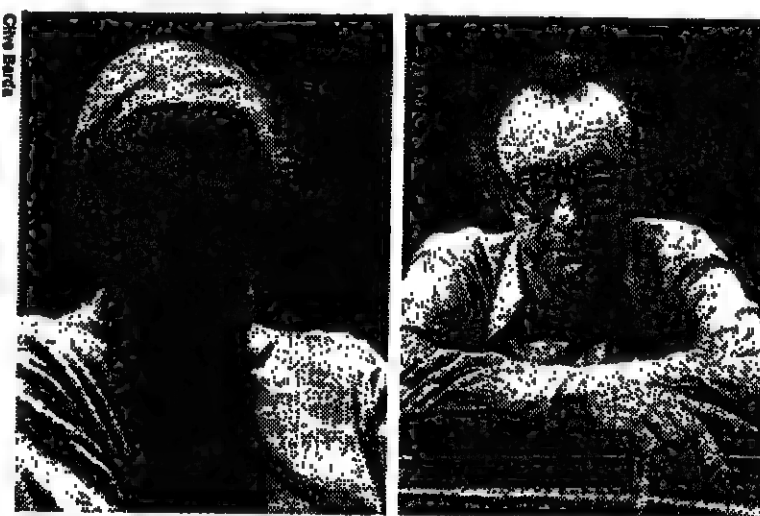
Volume I, *The Early Oxford Schools*, is the first to be published: this is by no means always the case with mammoth, multi-volume works of the sort with which the Oxford University Press has bombarded the reading world for generations. It is edited by the medieval historian Jeremy Catto of Oriel. Next spring we expect Volume II on Tudor Oxford, edited by Professor James McConica of All Souls.

That will be followed by the eighteenth-century volume (in two parts, naturally), edited by the late Dame Lucy Sutherland and Dr Leslie Mitchell of University.

The mills of such a publication grind slow, and they grind exceedingly small. Volume I, which we now welcome, spends 684 pages taking the story of Oxford from the beginning to the great philosophical debate between William of Ockham and his Mertonian opponents in the early fourteenth century, when people boasted that admirable Mertonians had defected from Paris and come to Oxford.

Oxford University is like an old family that has always lived in the same great house, and never thrown anything away. I find it moving that we know what a don was lecturing about at the end of the twelfth century, and the sort of students he was teaching.

If we had gone up for the Hilary Term of 1193, we could have heard Alexander Neckham in the theology school asserting that the intercourse of husband and wife, legitimate or illegitimate, can be meritorious for eternal life; and expounding the *Song of Solomon* as a dialogue between the human spirit and wisdom. Come to think of it, it sounds more fun than some of the lectures I have sat through at Oxford.



Fischer-Dieskau (left) and Brendel: extra-sensory musical perception

(which constituted the first half of the Alban Berg's programme, just to make comparison more difficult). You might say that this group is aptly named for the work, for the wild tumult that suddenly erupts into the *adagio*, with a sound a century ahead of its time, makes the listener think for a moment that he actually is listening to some such *Schrecklichkeit*.

Ah, but only for a moment. Schubert is never so certain of harmony as when he is deploying dissonance, and there is no danger that these five remarkable players would lose sight of the bridge that lay ahead of them and that would bring them back safely to land.

As I have said, the Hohenems Schubertiade is built on the rock of Schubert's songs, and throughout the seven years I have been going to Hohenems, I cannot recall so great a quantity of beautiful singing. To start with, Peter Schreier actually arrived, which he often doesn't. His perfect diction, his phrasing (so instinctively right), the delicacy with which he colours and shades the meaning - these have always been his immediately recognizable characteristics. If I were a young *Lieder* singer I don't think I would follow Schreier around to hear how he does it. But this time his qualities were augmented by a kind of pure and haunting melancholy behind the voice which conveyed Schubert's understanding of pain (in e.g. *Der Doppelgänger* and *Der Wanderer an den Mond*) more powerfully, and with greater certainty that the pain is as much part of what we have to learn as is joy, than I can previously recall even for Schreier.

Correction

George Ball was US Under-Secretary of State, not Secretary of State, as described on this page on Wednesday.

freshness of her singing and personality (she reminds me of Söderström) in such spring-like works as *Das Lied im Grünen* or such "standards" as the *Ave Maria*, which we have so often heard massacred by amateurs and not all that seldom by professionals, symbolized the whole spirit and quality of this tiny, huge festival.

But even if everything else at Hohenems had gone sour, up to and including the whipped cream for the gateaux in the Schloss Café, one performance would still remain with me for ever: the one in which Fischer-Dieskau and Brendel combined for *Die Winterreise*.

This was a musical partnership like one of the great love-matches of history: the rapport between the two great artists seemed - indeed, I have no doubt was - extra-sensory, as the voice and the piano-line reflected each other, supported each other, infused meaning into each other.

From the very first words of the first song - "*Fremd bin ich eingekoren*" - I knew we were in for something very far out of the ordinary, delivered as it was with such force, directness and expression. Fischer-Dieskau's voice has, of course, darkened over the years: I would be surprised to hear that he is still singing Falstaff, or even Mandykka. But his flawless technique, the foundation of his art, is now so much part of the very air he breathes that it seems as though not even his subconscious mind needs to think about it, so that he can put every last scrap of his musical integrity and understanding into projecting the innermost quality of the music. Fischer-Dieskau cannot sing a coarse note, a clumsy phrase, an exaggerated emphasis; you can hear this in the way in which he imperceptibly swells a *crecendo*, approaches a *rallentando*, cuts off cleanly a final "r" or leaves echoing a final "m", binds the before and after of a modulation into one musical whole. Everything goes into Schubert's passionate, tragic cry, with its ending like that of *King Lear* - outwardly despairing, but inwardly *Heureux qui, comme Ulysse, a fait un beau voyage*, a voyage into discovery, wholeness and resolution.

It was very clear to me, as these two great artists embraced on the platform when it was over, that they were conscious of what they had achieved, and were as moved by performing it as we were by listening to it. I do not think I have ever been at a musical performance from which so many of the audience emerged, and went home, in silence.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

INFLATION AND THE POUND

The Government's reluctance to raise interest rates is understandable. A quick check along the domestic dials of the British economy shows no real sign of "overheating". Output is rising by three per cent a year or less, even after allowing for the effects of the miners' strike. Industrial surveys still reveal spare capacity. Registered unemployment is still rising at an underlying rate of nearly 10,000 a month.

The money figures are, admittedly, a little more ambiguous. Sterling M3, the most venerable of the Government's targeted money aggregates, is right at the top of its permitted range, although "little M0", of which the Chancellor keeps telling us to take equal notice, is down at the bottom of its range. The widest measure of total private-sector liquidity is growing faster than either.

On the Government's side, there are some real worries about public expenditure. The miners' strike is beginning to cost real money. Local authorities are overspending again. Public-sector pay is running way over the three per cent target. Although the Chancellor should view none of these developments with equanimity, his borrowing target is however protected by a substantial contingency reserve. And there is good reason to accept the Bank of England's view that monetary control will become easier in the second half of the year.

So the Chancellor should not be panicked into a repeat of last July's emergency package of public expenditure cuts. And he has been right to resist a rise in interest rates on the inadequate evidence of erratic money numbers in the spring. However, how long should he go on resisting it in defiance of the exchange rate? The British economy does not exist in splendid isolation, and

sterling is beginning to send the Chancellor an important signal. He has to calculate the point at which his strategy looks less like benign neglect than an attempt to buck market forces.

It is never easy to tell which of a miasma of worries is most affecting sterling. Clearly, the miners' strike is not helping, and the pound's remaining petrocure attributes make it vulnerable to a soft oil market. But the difference between British and American interest rates is plainly an important factor.

The image of "decoupling" interest rates is unhelpful, because it suggests the two can be completely detached. Instead, what has been happening is that the elastic between the two has been successfully stretched. A year ago, British money market rates were more than a couple of points higher than American rates; now they are a couple of points lower.

That is a change the Government can be proud of, but elastic can be stretched too far. When it is, the pound takes the strain. Sterling's dollar exchange rate, which dropped below \$1.32 yesterday, has fallen more than 20 cents since last summer; its overall trade-weighted index has dropped seven per cent.

It would obviously be nice for the Chancellor if the strain were to be eased by a cut in American interest rates or a sharp turn in market sentiment against the overvalued dollar. But there comes a point at which it is no longer any good complaining about other people's follies, and painful decisions may have to be taken on this side of the Atlantic.

There is no real doubt that the Thatcher government allowed the pound to rise too far and too fast in 1979-80; an increase which Dr Otto Emminger, former president of the German

Bundesbank, was yesterday quoted by the Treasury select committee of MPs as calling "the most excessive overvaluation which any major currency has experienced in recent monetary history". The Government has since been allowing the pound to coast down in order to claw back some lost competitiveness. Whenever the slide becomes too steep, however, it poses a threat to the Government's inflation targets.

In 1981, when sterling's trade-weighted index had fallen 10 per cent in six months, Sir Geoffrey Howe raised interest rates four percentage points. Sterling's fall this year has not been so precipitate, but there are reasons why it may be more important for the Chancellor to prove his anti-inflationary zeal.

In 1981, sterling's plunge came straight after an equally precipitate climb, which had not fully worked its way through the economy; the pound's recent fall follows three years of almost continuous decline, during which importers have already cut their profit margins. Thus the experience of the 1980s, during which a falling exchange rate has not prevented a falling inflation rate, might turn away in 1984. The second reason is that this drop comes at a very delicate turning point in the Chancellor's counter-inflationary strategy, when it, too, could so easily turn away.

Mr Lawson's new medium-term framework, inflation will come down by only about half a per cent a year. Just a modest overshoot could easily suggest to inflation too many people that inflation was instead on an upward track. There is already too much evidence that ministers no longer see the reduction of inflation as the paramount priority in which they held it in the first Thatcher government.

Sale of Midland Bank shares

From the Chairman of the Midland Bank Group

Sir, In last Friday's *Times* Midland Bank was headlined three times, once on the front page, once on the financial editorial page and again on the market report page. The effect of this extensive coverage was to leave your readers with a wholly false impression. Apparently, your reporter heard that a line of Midland Bank shares was being sold and discovered the name of the leading firm of stockbrokers handling the transaction. This appeared on your front page as "one million shares were unexpectedly dumped on the market" and as a slight variation in the two separate reports on the financial pages as "unloaded one million shares" and "big sellers of Midland".

From the information which we have it seems likely that the number of shares which changed hands in this transaction was only one third of the number quoted in your reports.

Your reporter was apparently given some figures of Latin American debt. These were in public documents published some time ago but he apparently understood that they were new information and conveyed this quite wrong impression in his report.

More importantly, however, in putting in these figures, he made a simple but fundamental error which overstated the Midland Group's Latin American debt by some 60 per cent in the case of Argentina, and over 40 per cent in the case of Brazil and Mexico.

The reports then proceeded to indulge in the repetition of quite unsubstantiated rumours put around by another journal, about a possible dividend cut and a boardroom row about it - both of which are completely false.

All of the reports were capped by misleading headlines and, to add further imbalance, the bank's strong reputation was cut out apparently when it was found that there was too much copy for the space available.

Midland Bank is dealing with a situation which has a long history; our staff around the world are tackling it methodically, purposefully and energetically. The problems associated with our 57 per cent interest in Crocker have to be seen in the context of a group in which the main businesses are doing well and making progress in a very competitive marketplace.

We are, of course, obliged for the correction of the double counting of the Latin American debt in Saturday's edition but, as we all know, it is extremely difficult to effectively correct false information once it is published. The proper course for a long-respected newspaper of record like *The Times* is surely not to commit such dangerous and misleading errors in the first place.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD BARRON, Chairman,
Midland Bank Group,
Poultry, EC2.
July 5.

Honesty to God

From Mr R. B. Moberly

Sir, As Joseph Butler did not quite say, things were what they were, and their results were or are what they were or are; why then should we be deceived?

To me, and I imagine to Professor Mascall (June 25), what we refer to as the Incarnation and the Resurrection happened, in a small corner of the Roman Empire, at particular dates even if we don't know those dates: objectively, or not at all.

I very readily agree with my friend Dr James Mark (June 27) that we've always been at risk of somewhat misdescribing them; and at best cannot hope to understand them or their effects at all fully. But it doesn't follow that liberal theologians have therefore understood the "unique revelation" better than simple believers do.

Also, life has taught me that what is provable or verifiable is not always important and that what is (or was) real and important is by no means always verifiable, let alone provable.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. MOBERLY,
Little Hollesley,
Station Road,
Woldingham, Surrey.

Upon the waters

From Mrs C. Travers

Sir, Not only may the feeding of wholemeal bread to ducks be the ultimate in wildlife preservation (Lieutenant-Colonel Moody, June 28), but it appears to be preferred by the ducks themselves, certainly in Cambridge.

The health-conscious ducks on the Cam regularly spurn my two-year-old daughter's offerings of sliced white bread in favour of offerings, by others more discerning, of wholemeal bread.

Yours faithfully,
CLARE TRAVERS,
45 St Andrew's Road, Cambridge.

Spanish extradition

From the Ambassador of Spain

Sir, In the article on extradition between Spain and the United Kingdom (July 3), your Diplomatic Correspondent states, inter alia, that Spain has not ratified the European Extradition Convention.

This is incorrect. Spain ratified it by instrument of April 21, 1982. It is also ratified by West Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Holland and Norway. But not by the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey have also ratified.

If Great Britain had acted likewise there would now be no problem in extraditing alleged criminals from Spain.

Too great demands on local councils

From Councillor Norman Hawkins

Sir, Alfred Morris, MP ("Obey Whitehall, break the law", July 3) draws attention to a problem facing many local authorities, not just the few much-quoted Labour-controlled councils faced with rate-capping.

The 1984-85 Government assessment of Hillingdon's need to spend is £79.4m. The budget is £87.8m. Take the social services element. According to the Government this authority is spending 56 per cent, or £5m, above their assessment. Let us examine services for the elderly. Comparable authorities are assessed to spend £130 for each elderly person. Hillingdon is assessed, without explanation, at £111. If we had been assessed at the higher average figure, we would have received £900,000 additional grant this year.

To cut the expenditure to the Government's assessment is impossible for an authority which, under Conservative control, has responsibly managed its social services over the past six years to meet priority needs, new legislation and reflect national policies.

In this time we have made efficiency savings; cut the bureaucracy and redistributed money in the budget to develop high-priority services, especially care in the community for the elderly and for mentally handicapped people. In doing so, we have saved the health service money and have put into effect explicit Government policies to care for people in their own homes and in other forms of community care rather than in expensive hospitals.

If we cut social services we will force both the health authority and supplementary benefits to spend more, at substantially greater cost to public funds than Hillingdon's services. What sense is there in this?

What prospect, too, for the people of Hillingdon if control over the level of local services moves from their elected representatives to Whitehall mandarins or to less democratically controlled health authorities and costs more in so doing?

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN HAWKINS,
Leader of the Council,
London Borough of Hillingdon,
Majority Party Office,
Civic Centre,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex,
July 4.

From the President of the Association of Directors of Social Services

Sir, Alf Morris is not alone in his concern about the conflicting messages coming from Whitehall. The

Madness in great ones

From Professor R. E. Kendell

Sir, Bernard Levin's attempt (June 29) to explain why he is convinced so many of the Third World's national leaders are, or were, insane is very welcome. He is rather confused, though.

The fact that Amin and Bokassa were thoroughly evil and murdered people with impunity is irrelevant. So is the fact, if it is one, that they were less intelligent than successful politicians are normally expected to be. Morality, intelligence and sanity are as unrelated as height, wealth and chastity; the fact that someone is poor and short does not entitle one to conclude that he is also promiscuous.

Mr Levin asks whether I would resist classifying as insane his unnamed African potentate who killed his doctor and ate his brains in the hope of acquiring his wisdom thereby. I probably would.

We find the behaviour repugnant and the belief laughable, but a belief which is shared by many members of a community is unlikely to be the product of madness, and the idea that other people's courage and skills

Association of Directors of Social Services

has just submitted evidence on this issue to the all-party Social Services Committee, which is presently considering the issue of care in the community.

Our society seems at last to be disenchanted with its legacy of large, long-stay institutions, many of them built in the Victorian era. Care in the community is good news if it promises a life in ordinary houses in ordinary streets and with support and dignity accorded to the elderly, the mentally ill and the mentally handicapped. It is not to be welcomed if it means emptying wards simply to effect economies within the health service.

We know that some patients have been discharged to multiple-occupied, rooms in lodging houses offering a minimum of amenities and comfort, with no care during the day and with extraordinary generous payments made for the accommodation since the changes in the supplementary benefits regulations six months ago.

The ADSS is also aware of increasing numbers of disabled elderly people who find themselves placed in private residential care homes, again with the high costs met through supplementary benefits payments.

However, two considerations should not be overlooked. First, given adequate support, most elderly folk dearly love to remain in or return to their own homes.

Second, that support could usually be provided at much less cost to the state. It seems a sorry state of affairs when people are forced into an expensive and inappropriate form of publicly-funded care because one arm of our state services is instructed to sanction and pay for such provision, whilst the more acceptable and less costly alternative is denied because local authorities are under such pressure to curtail expenditure.

My association would like to see the DHSS finding a means to overcome a situation which is forcing increasing numbers of frail old people to abandon their independence simply because there is no mechanism which allows money to be channelled away from expensive residential care into services which are both preferred and less costly.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN JILLINGS, President,
Association of Directors of Social Services,
As from: County Offices,
Matlock,
Derbyshire,
July 4.

can be acquired by consuming the appropriate parts of their bodies is widespread in human history. It still survives in several places besides Africa and persisted in Christian Europe well into the seventeenth century.

Most of us now find the belief that the earth is flat, or that we risk being roasted in Hell after death, equally laughable, but that does not mean that Aristotle and Dr Johnson were, in Mr Levin's delicate phrase, "a marble or two short".

As for Chairman Mao and his 700 million pictures of himself, it is commonplace for political leaders to arrange for flattering pictures of themselves to be distributed to what they hope are their grateful and adoring subjects.

What of the coins in our own pockets? I realise that 700 million rather a lot. But I believe there are that many Chinamen.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. KENDALL (alias Kiosk),
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Psychiatry,
Royal Edinburgh Hospital,
Morningside Park,
Edinburgh,
July 2.

Now, the wheel has gone full circle. Mr G. W. Holt, of Sogat (June 27) wants to increase still further the subsidy to coining so that miners will continue to be forced to work in those more difficult pits. He thinks this will save jobs. The reverse is true.

Expensive coal would push up prices in all British industries, making it more difficult to sell British steel, British cars etc. The alternative of additional subsidies for coal, which would have to come from taxpayers' pockets, would have the same effect.

Few economists doubt that the net result of keeping near exhausted pits open would be loss of British jobs and not a gain of jobs.

The Coal Board must be criticised for failing to get this central point over.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. TAIT,
Orchardcroft,
Grimmshill,
Great Missenden,
Buckinghamshire,
June 29.

extradition applications to the United Kingdom.

This country, on the other hand, met with constant success, because the authority in Spain charged with the duty of processing and granting extradition applications was the Ministry of Justice. No Spanish court had to be satisfied that if the events had taken place in Spain a trial by a Spanish criminal court would have been in order, which is the British requirement by reference to English law.

Extradition treaties must work both ways if they are to work at all. Spain has 44 extradition treaties which meet this test.

Yours faithfully,
JOSE J. PUIG de la BELLACASA,
Spanish Embassy,
24 Belgrave Square, SW1,
July 4.

Questions of law in N Ireland

From Mr S.C. Silkin, QC

Sir, Mr Hall-Jones (July 3) and Lieutenant-Colonel Wakerley (June 12) argue that the unlawful acts of soldiers in the course of duty in Northern Ireland should fall outside the emergency legislation so that they would be tried by judge and jury, not by judge alone.

Mr Hall-Jones goes even further, to him it is deplorable even to subject a member of the security forces to trial in connection with his use of force in performing his military duties.

This second contention is as far reaching as it is far-fetched. Mr Hall-Jones gives as example "a soldier on patrol genuinely (but mistakenly) believing that a person had a gun and shooting him." But who, if not a court, is to decide on the genuineness of the belief and the reasonableness of the action resulting from it?

Mr Hall-Jones rightly accepts that a soldier on patrol who robs a grocery store should lose immunity. What then, if whilst on patrol, without any security reason for doing so, he beats up or even shoots to kill a wholly innocent citizen? And what if he advances a security reason ("I thought he had a gun" or "I thought he was a terrorist, who would tell other terrorists of our presence")?

Where are his actions to be judged and who is to judge them if not in the ordinary courts by the same judges applying the same legal principles as when trying other citizens? And if soldiers in those circumstances are to be immune, what of police and what of prison officers? Should there be one law for the citizen and another for the established authority?

The argument relating to the emergency legislation carries rather more force. Mr Hall-Jones must understand, however, that for an Attorney General to decree that all soldiers, police and prison officers, alleged to have committed offences whilst on duty should be tried by judge and jury would be as much a political decision as to decree that they be subject to the same rules as others.

As one of the Attorneys General concerned, I never found this an easy decision. There seemed to me, however, to be two persuasive arguments supporting the second alternative. First, it was open to Parliament, when the emergency legislation was regularly renewed (still more when, after the report of the Gardiner committee, it was amended) to exempt from its provisions classes such as members of the security forces when on duty: it never did so.

Secondly, the purpose of the "Diplock" courts was to avoid the likelihood of perverse verdicts or even inability to reach a verdict because of extreme partisanship or intimidation. This could be as likely to occur in the case of a highly publicized shooting by a soldier as where the defendant was an alleged "terrorist".

Thus to depart from the principle of equality before the law was justified neither by principle nor by Parliamentary action nor by practical considerations.

Yours faithfully,
SAM C. SILKIN,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1,
July 3.

Union postal votes

From Lord Beloff

Sir, As a regular and admiring reader of Geoffrey Smith's "Commentary", I am surprised to find that he classifies (July 2) the Lord's backing for postal votes in trade union elections as a "right-wing policy".

Outside Parliament the policy is strongly supported by the Association of Conservative Trade Unionists, not usually regarded as on the right of the party; in the lobbies it had the support not only of Tory peers but of all the Liberal and SDP peers present and three Labour peers as well as of eminent cross-benchers. Hardly a right-wing coalition.

I expect similar all-party backing when the matter comes up again during the report stage of the Bill on July 12.

Yours truly,
BELOFF,
Conservative Research Department,
32 Smith Square,
Westminster, SW1.

Old Town Hall sale

From the Leader of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council

Sir, Miles Kingston (June 29) will no doubt be pleased to learn that the contract for the sale of the Old Town Hall was completed today, and the ratepayers of the royal borough have received £5.3m as the purchase price.

For no longer will what is left of the building have to be preserved. Instead demolition has already started.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FREEMAN,
Town Hall,
Kensington, W8,
July 2.

Mum's not the word

From Captain D. Bromley-Martin, RN

Sir, My children arrived with a ready-made step grandmother in office. It was unanimously agreed that she should be known as "Steppie", and so it was.

Yours faithfully,
D. BROMLEY-MARTIN,
3 Tufts Hard,
Boham Hoe,
Chichester,
Sussex,
June 29.

PAVED WITH SECOND THOUGHTS

In the House of Lords last week the Government suffered a famous and deserved reverse; yesterday the Cabinet acquiesced. Lord Whitelaw evidently convinced his colleagues that they will have to live with the consequences of the upper House's prickly sensitivity to matters of electoral propriety - even if the result is a further year for Mr Livingstone's regime. This ought to signal the end of the political sensation: the time has come for the plan for restructuring municipal affairs in the cities to be placed in full perspective.

Within the broad gauge of policy on local government the mauling given the paving Bill matters little. Surely the key to that policy - indeed the rationale for engaging in this profligate exercise in adjusting council boundaries and functions - remains the control of public spending, the slimming down of the institutions of the state. The disparity between councils' current spending and the Government's strategic totals is painfully large; this year, too, there is excess on capital account. All

eyes ought to be on the chosen mechanism for cutting that "over spend", the newly enacted rate-capping powers. Mr Jenkins, whose reserves of strength, imagination and straightforward political common sense look dangerously depleted, will do the Government a disservice unless he ensures that the array of financial targets for councils to be unveiled later this month do work and that he and his officials eventually have the many loose ends of the rate-capping scheme sewn together.

Getting the paving Bill in perspective may mean (for ministers, including these spending ministers in education and social services whose devotion to controlling council outlays often looks very thin) concentrating on rate-capping even at the expense, perhaps, of some slippage in their timetable for the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties. It certainly means not being taken in by Mr Livingstone's speeches.

Putting the Bill in perspective means, simply, recalling that it is a preliminary measure to a

scheme of reform on which the Government has still to convince. Much of the paving Bill is good sense: there can be few cogent objections to compelling the GLC and the counties to cooperate with other councils by providing relevant information. The Government has indicated it wishes to amend the Bill to introduce safeguards for the extra year of Mr Livingstone's tenure (provided his by-election ploy did not go awry). This is right; there are a number of technical points at which a bid by Mr Livingstone and his colleagues for Armageddon would need to be stopped up (although some observers have forgotten both the existing powers of the Audit Commission and the generally sensible Tory opposition at County Hall which is unlikely to stand idly by while financial silliness goes on). But, once again, dithering the paving Bill should not absorb too much attention. Mr Livingstone's extravaganzas are only a part of the bloated gap between local government's outlays and the public spending plans.

Plight of unemployed

From Mr J. D. Winter

Sir, As a teacher I am tired of the credence given to the view expressed in Sir David Lane's letter today (June 30): "One boy recently remarked... that he saw no point in exerting himself at school because there would be no job at the end of it."

The view is self-defeating and an excuse. To listen to it (because of the political brickbat it seems to carry) is inexcusable.

Yours etc.,
J. D. WINTER,
164 Queens Road, SW19,
June 30.

Now, the wheel has gone full circle. Mr G. W. Holt, of Sogat (June 27) wants to increase still further the subsidy to coining so that miners will continue to be forced to work in those more difficult pits. He thinks this will save jobs. The reverse is true.

Expensive coal would push up prices in all British industries, making it more difficult to sell British steel, British cars etc. The alternative of additional subsidies for coal, which would have to come from taxpayers' pockets, would have the same effect.

Few economists doubt that the net result of keeping near exhausted pits open would be loss of British jobs and not a gain of jobs.

The Coal Board must be criticised for failing to get this central point over.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. TAIT,
Orchardcroft,
Grimmshill,
Great Missenden,
Buckinghamshire,
June 29.

The miners' strike

From Mr A. W. Tait

Sir, Those of us who were raised in mining communities can recall that everyone used to wish that the time would come when it would no longer be necessary to send men underground to earn enough to feed and clothe their families.

I should add that in terminating the Anglo-Spanish Extradition Treaty of 1878 Spain did no more than follow the procedure envisaged by article 17 of the Convention itself, which provided that either party could deem it to be at an end by giving six months' prior notice to the other to that effect.

The only reason why Spain did so was because the formalities required to be followed in the United Kingdom in the magistrates' courts under the Extradition Act, 1870, and under the Convention were impossible to implement, by reason of the fact that the very detailed evidence required from Spain could not be provided without being in breach of the Spanish Law of Criminal Procedure. That is why Spain was invariably unsuccessful in her

Control of shotguns

From Mr John Richards

Sir, The letter from Lord Harris of Greenwich (July 2) suggests that inadequate controls over shotguns leads to their criminal use.

There is no evidence to suggest that tightening controls over shotguns would have a significant effect on crime. Official criminal statistics, 1982, show that out of 2,580 armed robberies, 364 involved long-barrel shotguns, 372 involved sawn-off shotguns, whilst 1,440 involved pistols. The latter have been subject to the most stringent controls since 1922.

Criminals obtain firearms from a variety of sources and it is seldom that a certificated weapon is used in crime. The real problem is the vast number of uncertificated firearms. Between 1946 and 1968 the Metropolitan Police Force alone had surrendered to it 96,208 firearms of

all types, 54,106 of which were illegally held.

It is already an offence to own an uncertificated firearm, but it is clear that the large number of guns which are used in criminal activities are held illegally and often imported from overseas by organised gun-runners.

The Home Secretary, in a recent letter to the Police Federation's parliamentary adviser, Mr Eldon Griffiths, also recognised that no system of control, no matter how strict, could ever totally prevent the determined criminal from acquiring a firearm. Furthermore, it was recognised that at a time when the Government was trying to cut costs the imposition of tighter controls over shotguns would result in massive increases in administrative costs in each of the county constabularies.

The reason why firearms fees have not been increased is due to the

vastly differing administrative costs which reflect differing practices in each constabulary. If the lowest costs of issuing and renewing shotgun certificates was taken, a fee would undoubtedly be reduced.

Of more concern must be the elimination of wasteful procedures, the apprehension of criminals who use guns and the imposition of stiffer penalties on criminals. Imposing still further restrictions, at ever-increasing costs, on law-abiding shotgun certificate holders who only wish to co-operate with the police in combating armed crime cannot be the correct solution.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RICHARDS,
The British Association for Shooting & Conservation,
Marford Mill,
Rosset,
Wrexham,
Clwyd,
July 2.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Tebbit reveals little on mergers policy

The Government's long-awaited new statement on competition and mergers policy was made yesterday by Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary. It turns out to involve a few changes in emphasis - and little else. As the results of a policy review which has taken more than a year to complete, yesterday's statement is thin, disappointing and an anti-climax. Mr Tebbit, among others had led us to expect something more radical and constructive.

The basic framework of the Fair Trading Act is being left intact. Ministers are retaining their discretionary powers over references to the Monopolies Commission - and over what action they take when the commission eventually produces its rulings. The threshold above which mergers qualify for investigation is being raised from £15m of assets in the target company to £30m. The DTI calculates that this will cut the number of qualifying mergers each year from around 200 to around 150.

As far as the criteria for Monopolies Commission references are concerned, Mr Tebbit's precise words are: "I regard mergers policy as an important part of the Government's general policy of promoting competition within the economy in the interests of the customer and of efficiency and hence of growth and jobs. Accordingly, my policy has been and will continue to be to make references primarily on competition grounds."

That is all - and it is not much for would-be bidders to chew on. Mr Tebbit says he expects, and wants, companies to apply to the OFT for unofficial pre-bid guidance more often than they do now (this already happens in three out of four cases). Privately Mr Tebbit and his ministers are saying that Sotheby-style references made in answer to political lobbying rather than on any apparent competition grounds will not happen again. The commission, it is said, will not be used as a "dustbin" for politically hot potatoes. Amen to that: we must hope that is how things develop.

Since Mr Tebbit has chosen not to spell out precisely, this admirable intention, he can only be judged by events.

When it comes to acting on Monopolies Commission decisions, Mr Tebbit said: "The independent competition authorities in this country have a justifiably high reputation and in reaching my decisions I expect to be guided by their advice in the great majority of cases." Privately, the word is that it will take something exceptional for Mr Tebbit and his men to overturn a ruling. That would be welcome, but if that is what Mr Tebbit means, why didn't he say so loud and clear?

Yesterday's statement falls a long way short of a clear policy.

Sir Alex plays hard to get

The stakes have been stepped up in the poker game between Mr Robert Maxwell and his reluctant opponent across the green baize, Sir Alex Jarratt, of Reed International. Since *The Times* first recorded on June 13 that Mr Maxwell wanted to buy Mirror Group Newspapers, Reed has consistently maintained that it will not be deflected from its chosen course of floating MGN on the stock market. Not one to be put off by a cold shoulder, Mr Maxwell this week put a price on his prize: £80m to £100m in cash.

Although opinion is hardening that Mr Maxwell will eventually preside over the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People* and their Scottish counterparts, there was considerable sympathy in the City yesterday with Reed's tactics. On

Sir Nicholas sees change to dual capacity as inevitable

By Philip Robinson

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange Chairman, made clear yesterday that very little of the present system of dealing in stocks and shares would survive the abolition of fixed commissions, probably next year.

The 53-man ruling council is currently torn between an internal rearguard action to preserve the present system of single capacity, and a stringent timetable for rapid and radical change being enforced by the Government.

Disclosing responses from 16 member firms to the exchange's Green Paper on the City's revolution, Sir Nicholas said that over 70 per cent "accepted that substantial change is now inevitable."

He gave the clearest sign yet that no permutation of the present system was a practical proposition, and dual capacity was inevitable for all those firms which survived the changes.

Sir Nicholas said the proposal for a two-tier market - one to deal on a dual capacity basis with the big international stocks

and another for the smaller brokers to deal with second-line stocks - may be a possibility. But it would be no more than a method of easing the market through a transitional period.

"Among Exchange members, probably most regret what appeared to be the inevitable demise of the single capacity trading system," he said. "It is difficult to see a tiered structure working in a practical way, although we might use it for a transition."

The council will now begin work on choosing a suitable electronic dealing system, likely to cost millions, which would also afford the best protection for the small investor.

A consensus seems to have emerged for a continuous tape showing last traded prices as part of a system which allowed Stock Exchange officials to monitor share prices and establish who dealt, at what time and at what price, should any complaint be received from investors that the best was not being obtained.

Sir Nicholas said: "The Stock Exchange has two requirements - on to abolish fixed com-

missions and the other for investor protection. People often remember the first and forget the second. We are extremely keen on the second. It must be done and it must be done professionally."

The dealing system needs to be in place within 18 months for the Government timetable to be met. Sir Nicholas said that at the moment he was confident of meeting the deadline.

Meanwhile, Whitehall sources have indicated that the Government is increasing the pressure on the City to formulate its views on investor protection into a cohesive plan.

Broking curbs for outsiders

The Stock Exchange is clamping down on companies hoping to set up their own stockbroking operations, Jeremy Warner writes.

Non-members of the Exchange are to be limited to a 10 per cent stake in any new firm until the Stock Exchange Council has put together rules governing the future structure

of membership. Previously they had been allowed to take a 29.9 per cent stake.

But this has drawn criticism from some established firms as a backdoor and inexpensive way into the market after the successful bid, which was formally approved earlier this week, by PB Securities of the United States to set up its own broker.

A similar application by an outside company is being processed, but after that, no outsider will be allowed to own more than 10 per cent of a new firm.

Meanwhile, Mr Richard Fulford, senior partner of Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee & Co., the stockbroking firm, last night played down speculation that his firm was about to announce a link with either Citibank or Goldman Sachs of the US.

"We have had discussions with foreign companies, but I can assure you at no announcement is imminent," he said. Scrimgeour is one of four leading London firms which have yet to announce an association with an outside company.

Britain 'should stay out of the EMS'

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Britain should not become a full member of the European Monetary System, according to the Treasury select committee of MPs.

The committee, which yesterday published the report of its inquiry into international monetary arrangements, concluded that there should be more "active international collaboration" between the major powers, in order to identify misalignments of exchange rates and adopt "appropriate remedial action."

The report points out that the only existing formal arrangement for such collaboration is which "Britain could immediately participate was the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS. But it concluded that the 'balance of advantage' lies in remaining a non-member for the time being."

The committee of backbenchers, chaired by Mr Terence Higgins, had taken evidence from a wide variety of witnesses from Britain and overseas, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the governor and deputy governor of the Bank of England. It concluded that "international monetary arrangements since the early 1970s were 'at least a permissive factor' in the economic troubles of the past decade."

The committee argues that it is possible to identify serious currency "misalignments", and itself points to two: sterling's overvaluation in 1980-81 and what it sees as the present overvaluation of the American dollar.

The committee's report quotes Dr Otto Emminger, former president of the German Bundesbank, as saying that sterling's rise in 1979-81 was "by far the most serious overvaluation which any major currency has experienced in recent monetary history."

Shareholders are being offered one new share at 235p for every four shares held. The rights issue will raise £40.5m after expenses.

On the stock market, Hill Samuel shares fell 40p to 273p in response to the news. The price had sunk 30p when several leading banking firms claimed to have had "stock dumped" on them. Their complaints are expected to lead to a formal Stock Exchange investigation into whether there was a leak of information.

News of the issue coincided with the bank's annual meeting in London which was dominated by questioning from a group of shareholders representing the South-west African People's Organisation (SWAPO). The shareholders were protesting about loans to South Africa but Sir Robert Clark, chairman, refused to commit himself to any limitation on the group's involvement in the country.

Explaining the cash-raising

Hill Samuel's £42m cash call hits shares

By Jeremy Warner

exercise, Sir Robert said that over the last three years the bank had spent more than £50m on acquisitions, organic growth and more efficient administration.

The group is to put another £15m of capital into its merchant banking subsidiary to fund growth in lending, trade financing and treasury activities as well as the acquisition of a controlling interest in a Singapore merchant bank for £4m.

Sir Robert said that there was also a need for strategic acquisitions in the British securities market.

Hill Samuel's recent purchase for an undisclosed sum of a 29.9 per cent interest in Wood Mackenzie, one of the stockbroking firms, was an important step towards adding distributing and trading of securities to the group's existing skills.

After the meeting, Wood Mackenzie's senior partner, Mr John Chiens said that initial discussions would take place today with Hill Samuel on plans to become a market-maker in the new gilt-edged market by applying for one of the primary dealerships.

Bond dealer charged with fraud

By Michael Prest

Mr Peter Buer, formerly in charge of Eurobond trading at the London office of Bear Stearns, has been charged in Geneva in connection with alleged bond dealing frauds. The alleged frauds involved trading bonds at below market prices. The losses were said to have been credited to the banks and the difference pocketed by the dealers.

The charge was brought by a magistrate after complaints by Union Bank of Switzerland and Bear Stearns. The latter claims to have lost £3.5m (£2.5m).

Union Bank says that the frauds cost it less than \$5m. The head trader at the New York branch of Union Bank, Mr Jurg Remund, committed suicide. A private Geneva bank, Banque Romande, has confirmed that an account there was used for the allegedly fraudulent bond transactions.

News Corp files US court suit

New York (Reuters) - News Corporation yesterday said it had filed suit in a Florida district court against a Florida insurance commissioner, St Regis Corp, and three of its subsidiaries, Dependable Insurance Group Inc of America, Dependable Insurance Co Inc, and Dependable Life Insurance Co.

The suit alleges that a Florida court order requiring News Corporation to cease acquiring further St Regis securities and an attempt by the Florida Department of Insurance to subject News Corporation purchases of St Regis stock to local regulation under the Florida Insurance Code are unconstitutional.

News Corporation said it was seeking a declaratory judgment, and preliminary and permanent injunctions against enforcement of the order and the Florida Insurance Code, and legal fees.

On July 2, the Florida Department of Insurance issued an order for News Corporation to stop buying St Regis stock. The department may request divestiture of News Corporation's St Regis stake under certain conditions.

Sealink sell-off: last bids today

The Government's planned privatization of Sealink should move a step nearer today when the remaining private sector bidders put in their offers.

British Rail's adviser, Morgan Grenfell, has set a deadline of three o'clock this afternoon for bids to be submitted; though it could take another few weeks before the sale of the ferry and harbours business is completed.

BR appears to have accepted that none of the bidders is likely to make an unconditional offer. Among those which have stayed in the running are Sea Containers, Trafalgar House, Ellerman, Lay and the National Freight-Sealink management consortium.

Sealink's trading performance has suffered this year, and negotiations with the bidders have been held up by uncertainty about the future of certain key contracts.

Pound fall hits gilts

Government stocks lost ground yesterday as the pound continued to weaken on the foreign exchanges and shares had a dull day. The FT Index closed 0.6 down at 833.5. The pound was under pressure from a strong dollar and finished 1.75 cents lower at \$1.3180. It was also weaker against other leading currencies and its trade-weighted index fell by 0.3 to 78.3.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1062.4 up 0.1
FT Index: 833.5 down 0.6
FT All Share: 78.02 down 0.20
Barrington: 15.456
Datedstream USM Leaders Index: 101 down 0.3
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average (data): 1,133 down 1.28
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,420.57 up 44.73
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 828.38 down 21.36
Amsterdam: 159.4 up 0.9
Sydney: AO Index: 675.5 up 12.1
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index: 972.3 down 10.7
Brussels: General Index: 142.88 up 0.70
Paris: CAC Index: 172.5 up 1.1
Zurich: SBA General: 298.90 up 1.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3180 down 1.75 cents
Index 78.3 down 0.3
DM 3.7350 down 0.0275
FF 11.44 down 0.0975
Yen 317.27 down 3.0
Dollar Index: 135.7 up 0.6
DM 2.8285 up 0.0110

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.3195
Dollar DM 2.8260
EURO STOXX 50
SDR 20.766112

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9%
Finance houses base rate 8%
Discount market loans fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12%
3 month DM 5%
3 month FF 12%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11%
Treasury long bond 98%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3, 1984 inclusive: 6.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$368 pm \$364.80
close \$364.25-364.75 (£275-275.50)
New York (latest): \$364.50
Kruggerand (per coin): \$375-376.50 (£283.50-284.50)
Sovereigns (new): \$86-87 (£65-65.75)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

MPs try to keep pretax bank interest

Tory backbench MPs are making a last-ditch attempt to allow non-taxpayers to continue to receive interest on bank deposits before deduction of tax once banks move to the composite rate system. Sir William Clark, Chairman of the Tory backbench finance committee, has tabled two amendments to the Finance Bill which would exclude children and elderly non-taxpayers.

Sir William, who met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to press the case, said yesterday he hoped the amendments would be discussed at the report stage.

● **UNIGATE**, the milk to transport group, has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £57.1m, up from £43.7m. Turnover increased from £1,662m to £1,766m. The final dividend of 4.75p makes 7.5p for the year, against 6.8p last time. *Times*, page 20

● **LEGAL AND GENERAL**, the insurance group, has appointed Mr Joe Palmer group chief executive. He retains his position as chief general manager of Legal and General Assurance Society.

● **VALOR** has taken a 5 per cent stake in 51 Kansas oil wells. *Times*, page 20

● **FITCH LOVELL** is increasing its final dividend payment by 15 per cent to 6.7p, in line with the total percentage rise for the year to March 28. Pretax profits rose from £14.6m to £16.1m. Earnings per share were 46.84p (£16.01p). *Times*, page 20

BA 'not a monopoly'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Lord King, chairman of the soon-to-be-privatised British Airways, last night described as ridiculous claims that the airline was a monopoly.

Without naming British Caledonian - whose chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, is attempting to take over BA routes and aircraft - Lord King said: "It is a sadness as well as an irony to me that after all the difficulties overcome and efforts made to bring BA back to the top of the

table of world airlines, it appears that our own nationals seem to enjoy nothing better than to denigrate this achievement."

He went on: "We do not owe the Government or the taxpayer one penny piece, it is all owed to the banks." When BA was put on the market there would be nothing to write off and the Government would sell its shares, the proceeds of which would go to the Treasury.

Rush for American-style entertainments £200m theme for new parks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A rush to American-style theme parks over the next 18 months looks likely to result in spending of nearly £200m. Fears about over-saturation of the market are being discounted by the organisers, who believe that the theme parks will be educationally attractive and their popularity will grow.

A theme park planned at Battersea power station, announced earlier this week, is likely to involve total spending of £40m. There are some hopes of its opening next year, but with planning procedures and many other details still to be tackled, 1987 spring seems a more realistic possibility.

There have been delays in the first phase of the vast Wondersworld project at Corby, Northamptonshire, one-third backed by British Electric Traction. This is now scheduled to open by mid-1987. The first phase involves spending of £138m. By 1995 projected spending would reach £335m.

Planning permission problems have put back for a year the opening of a £10m project at Shipley on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border. It is being developed by Bourne-mouth-based KLF. Named Brianna Park and exploring British traditions and place in the world, this 120-acre project is expected to open next May.

Alton Towers, on the Staffordshire-Derbyshire border and the first Disneyland-style park to be developed in Britain, has just spent £5m on additional thrill-ride attractions. Alton Towers has been developed by Mr John Broom, who is also involved in the Battersea project. About 2m has been spent on one new attraction alone, a "black hole" space ride said to rival the American Disneyworld Space Mountain.

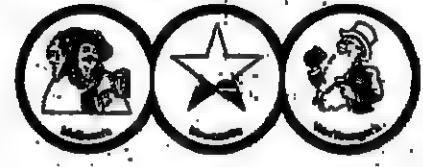
At Thorpe Park in Surrey, where a subsidiary of RMC has developed old gravel pits into a water-based park, £2.5m has just been invested on new

attractions, bringing total investment of £13.5m.

So far the theme parks are attracting floods of visitors. Alton Towers, after four years of operation, was last year the third most popular destination for day-trippers. It attracted 1.6 million visitors last year and over 2 million are expected this year. Thorpe Park expects about 1 million visitors this year.

But Corby's first phase is planned to attract 4 million visitors a year while Battersea's projection is 3 million.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc



PROFIT GROWTH CONTINUES WITH RISE OF 34%

- ★ Turnover up by 8%
- ★ Pre-tax profit rose by 34%
- ★ Earnings per share increased by 44%
- ★ Dividend up 15%

	For the 52 weeks ended 29th April 1984	For the 52 weeks ended 1st May 1983
Turnover	£692.5	£641.8
Operating profit	63.2	52.0
Pre-tax profit	55.2	41.1
Dividend per share	5.37p	4.663p
Earnings per share	13.5p	9.4p

Another successful year

APPOINTMENTS

County Bank and Bishop: Mr J C L Poxley, chairman and joint managing director of Bishop, Mr M Winterford, joint managing director of Bishop, and Mr D R Forrester, director of Bishop, have been appointed to the board of County Bank, Mr J Plawow, general manager, related banking services division, National Westminster bank, Mr C N Villiers, chief executive County Bank, and Mr J Cohen, deputy chief executive, County Bank, have joined the board of Bishop.

Lloyds Bank: Mr O C Darby has become a member of the Birmingham and West Midlands regional board, Mr P B L. Clark, who recently retired as general manager (overseas division), has been appointed a regional director of the Eastern Counties regional board from August 1.

Reed Stenhouse & Partners: Mr J C R Bowman has been made chairman and Mr A P Bridges and Mrs P A Perkins made joint chief executives of Reed Stenhouse Energy.

Olympic Holidays: Mr Martin Ferguson Jones, group sales manager at British Airways, will take over as managing director of Olympic Holidays and Travel World Olympic, on July 23.

TI Group: Mr Michael Williams will join the board on September 1 as technical director.

Renold: Mr Peter Bibby has joined the board.

The Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries: Mr D G F Thompson has been named production director. Mr P A Robertshaw has been named production director in succession to Mr B C Clabb, who is retiring from the company at the end of August.

David Young, Energy Correspondent, examines the background to next week's talks in Vienna

Opec set to keep a steady hand on oil prices

As the oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) meet in Vienna next week to discuss prices and output, their counterparts in the non-Opec nations have already set the scene.

Opec will always remain the most important forum for discussions on world prices and the Opec price will always be the one that others follow.

But Opec itself now admits more importantly, the output quotas set by Britain, Norway and Mexico, have to be taken into account.

For that reason Opec would like to see Britain and Norway follow Mexico in agreeing some form of loose arrangement whereby quotas would be set in conjunction with the Opec Monitoring Committee, which meets on Monday before the full ministerial meeting on Tuesday and which policies members' output.

While accepting that Britain and Norway's ability to increase output from the North Sea has played a significant role in stabilising world supplies during the present Gulf conflict, Opec still feels that Britain, by increasing output to an average of 2.5 million barrels a day, has broken an agreement to keep output at nearer 2.1 million barrels a day.

The Department of Energy's position is that no such

agreement ever existed, and in any case could never have been given by a British Government which has never claimed any right to interfere with individual oil company production targets.

Therefore, any formal agreement between Britain and Opec is out of the question and the Norwegian Government has taken the same view.

Mexico, however, has always coordinated its policies with those of Opec and its decision earlier this week to maintain its export price for light crude at the Opec market price of 20 dollars is being interpreted by the oil traders as an indication that the present Opec agreement on output and prices will be little changed by the end of next week's meeting.

Mexico, which last year produced 146 million tonnes of oil, more than any Opec country except Saudi Arabia, exports to 25 countries. The United States takes half of the exports, Japan 12.1 per cent, Spain 10.2 per cent and Britain 6.3 per cent.

Its decision to keep prices stable and to make little change in output schedules will make it easier for Opec to maintain the price and quota agreement it made in London in March last year for another six months, an agreement which many in the oil industry thought would hold for only a few weeks when it was first announced.

WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND 1984 (million barrels)					
	1/Q	2/Q	3/Q	4/Q	Average
Consumption					
OECD	35,750	36,500	32,500	36,000	34,188
Others	11,000	11,000	11,500	11,500	11,250
Total	46,750	47,500	44,000	47,500	45,438
Supply					
Non-OPEC	23,500	23,500	24,000	24,000	23,750
Eastern bloc (net exports)	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Process gain	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
OPEC liquidised Gas	1,900	900	900	1,000	950
OPEC crude	17,800	17,850	18,850	20,750	18,238
Total	44,750	45,000	44,500	48,500	45,688
Stock Exchange/other	-2,000	1,500	500	1,000	250
Total supply	42,750	46,500	45,000	50,000	44,788
Inventory end of period	3,857	4,073	4,119	4,210	
Days supply	90	83	87	N/A	

Source: Laurence Frank

However, there are those in Opec anxious for a change and there are those who feel that they have already been given the nod to increase production to bring in more foreign earnings.

The demands for a price increase will again be led by Iran supported, ironically, by Iraq. Both want a price increase for the same reason: to support their war efforts against each

other. Both will also seek quota increases, but it seems certain that they will find little support from the other Opec members.

The positions on prices have already been taken. Venezuela, who with Algeria, Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates, forms the Monitoring Committee, has made it clear that it sees no scope for a price increase until 1986, and only then if world oil demand has

increased. The Venezuelan view is that only when demand has strengthened should a price rise be considered and then it should be kept to two or three percentage points above the world inflation rate.

Such a policy, say Venezuela, would help investment planning, not unlike stocking policies and encourage the signing of long-term contracts. Venezuela is also convinced that, after 1987, Britain, Norway and Mexico will have no scope for production increases and Opec will gradually be able to step up output from the present 17.5 million barrels a day to 22.5 million barrels a day by 1990.

Ecuador supports the Venezuelan stand, but will also argue next week that if the western industrialised world has stable oil prices it should reciprocate by lowering interest rates on outstanding loans to developing countries.

The oil minister of Ecuador, Señor Gustavo Galindo said: "Our strongest position would be to keep oil prices at their present levels but on the grounds that developed countries lower interest rates."

The demands for quota increases will come from Nigeria, which under its new regime is anxious to improve its foreign earnings, but at the same time is firmly committed to the unity of Opec.

Nigeria's adherence to the

quotas imposed on it by a previous regime has surprised many oil industry watchers, but has also impressed Saudi Arabia, the most influential Opec member. By sticking firmly to the Opec rules, Nigeria now feels that it has earned the right to be considered a special case. The likelihood is that any juggling within the overall quota system will be used to reward Nigeria for its loyalty at a time when it has been facing severe financial pressures.

Opec as a whole deserves considerable credit for keeping to its present agreement for 18 months. The strains of it have been enormous, destocking in most of the industrialised world, a general fall in demand and a bitter war between two members threatened the supply routes from the heart of its largest producing area.

In fact the Iraq-Iran conflict and the threat to Gulf tankers has had little real effect. The non-Opec countries have been able to offer to meet any shortfalls in supplies, Saudi has its floating stockpiles outside the Gulf and Iran and Iraq have both been able to keep output up to near normal levels.

However, the leading oil companies are agreed that if Opec awards itself a collective pat on the back for maintaining a united front in the face of such difficulties, it will be thoroughly deserved.

Dissidents at Euro Ferries to fight on

By Jeremy Warner

Representatives of dissident shareholders in European Ferries have persuaded the company's merchant bank adviser, S. G. Warburg, to meet them today to discuss their grievances.

Two small shareholders, accountant Mr Serge Lourie and Mr Stephen Patis, issued a press release on Monday saying they had resolved to continue the fight against the company's plans to curb cheap fares for shareholders, despite the substantial alterations that have already been made to the proposals.

Mr Anthony Elliott, an S. G. Warburg director, said ahead of the meeting last night, that although the bank was willing to discuss the scheme, there was no question of further modifications.

"We have made as many changes in the scheme as we possibly can," he said. The suggestion that the preference shares should be made freely convertible back into ordinary shares "would make a nonsense of the whole thing."

The company has already agreed to abolish the discretion directors previously had to terminate discounts for shareholders on the group's Townsend Thoresen ferries after 15 years.

Shareholders meet again on July 16 to vote on the revised proposals.

BREMNER p.l.c.

(General Warehousemen)

Turnover Up and Dividend Increased

Extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr J. T. Bremner, for the year ended 31st January, 1984.

I am glad to report that the improvement in the general business climate gave consumers a degree of confidence which resulted in an increase in turnover (£3,906,568 against £3,801,482 in 1983) even in our particular trading area which remains difficult. Due to the continuing pressure on our margins and the annual increases in overhead costs, the trading profit was only marginally higher, whilst profit after tax was £139,953 against £121,913. The recommended final dividend of 2.0p per share together with the interim dividend of 0.05p already paid is an effective increase of 18.64% over the previous year's total dividend.

Recovery from the recession is somewhat slower and more spasmodic in our area of trading compared to that experienced in other parts of the country. However, the recession has been more 'volatile' than in the past and the 'discipline' it has imposed emerges in the short term. It is our intention to take the fullest advantage of those favourable factors as they present themselves.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Bremner p.l.c., 44 Glasgow Street, Glasgow G1 1UH.

BREMNER p.l.c. GLASGOW



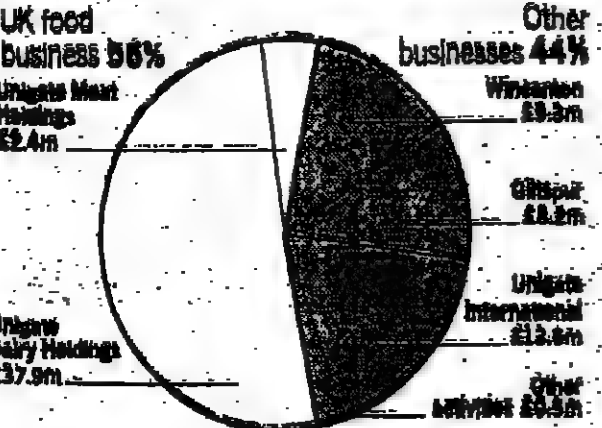
PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1984

Getting into Shape

As Unigate's long term strategy begins to bite, results reach record levels.

Our record '83/84 pre-tax profits signal the beginning of a new chapter for the Unigate Group. We have now achieved two major objectives - the revitalisation of our UK-based food operations, and the rebuilding of the Group structure as a base for future expansion. Despite substantial costs, we produced a modest cash inflow of £2.9m during the year after a £20.9m outflow in the previous year. Unigate's balance sheet is now in good shape and we look forward to strong cash generation in the future. The Group has also made progress towards achieving other parts of its strategy.

Operating profits from activities outside the UK food business now account for 44% of the £71.9m Group total. This figure should be compared with that of less than 28% five years ago and it reflects the continued success of the overall strategy.



Unigate is now concentrating its activities in three main business areas - the manufacture and distribution of food, transport and distribution services, and exhibition and specialist engineering services. We have continued to reduce our dependence on declining markets and in particular on the market for UK milk products. At the same time we are improving our position in growth markets. We also intend to attain performances at least equal to our most effective competitors in each of our markets. Through a programme of developing our existing business structure, we seek a balance between quality of earnings and growth. Return on trading capital again increased from last year's figure of 14.4% to 17.4%. Operating profit as a percentage of sales rose during the year from 3.7% to 4.1%.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	83/84	82/83
Turnover	£m 1,766.2	£m 1,622.1
Operating profit	71.9	61.1
Profit before tax and extraordinary charges	57.1	43.7
Extraordinary charges	26.7	13.7
Earnings per share	18.5	14.1
Dividends per share	7.5	6.8

The above figures are extracted from the full accounts (on which the auditors have given an unqualified report) which will be contained in the Annual Report to be posted to Shareholders on 9 August 1984.

Divisional Review
Unigate achieved a dramatic increase in profits during 1983, from £3.8 to £21.1 million. This has been one of the principal reasons for the 44% of Group operating profits produced by activities outside the Group's UK food business. Wincanton's steady progress on all fronts has also helped to boost their results. The growth in Unigate International's profits would have been greater but for the US Government intervention in the American cheese market.

Unigate Dairy Holdings' share of Group profits has now fallen to 53% despite a 16% year-on-year increase in the division's own results - a fine performance against a background of well-known problems which have dogged the division's markets for milk products. Major capital expenditure and streamlining of existing plant have begun to yield the expected returns. Unigate Meat Holdings, however, was unable to capitalise on last year's turnaround. We have undertaken a close review of all companies in the division which were not performing at optimum levels. As a result, three companies, including Henry Telfer, have been disposed of, holding out the prospect of a more satisfactory profit level for the division.

Prospects

Unigate has undergone a radical restructuring of its business, and is now in a strong position to benefit from an increase in consumer spending on food and services, stimulated by an improvement in the economic climate at home and overseas.

Unigate is getting into shape for a successful future.

JOHN CLEMENT
Chairman & Chief Executive

If you would like a copy of the 1984 Annual Report to be published on 9 August, please write to: Company Secretary, Unigate PLC, Unigate House, Western Avenue, London W3 0SH.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____

TOTAL Compagnie Française des Pétroles

Compagnie Française des Pétroles in 1983 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 23, 1984

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Compagnie Française des Pétroles, held on June 23, 1984 with Mr René Granger as President, in the Chair, approved the accounts for 1983. In his address, the President stated that the first half of 1984 should confirm the recovery that began in the second half of 1983. With regard to the refining and marketing sector, he emphasized the need to follow through the policies already adopted. In the countries where prices are depressed, it was particularly necessary that the application of administrative formulas should not be distorted by considerations foreign to the realities of the market. In the production sector, an extremely substantial investment plan will be made over the coming years, particularly as regards the development of the fields in the North Sea. Mr Granger also stressed that on account of his forthcoming retirement for legal reasons, this was the last General Meeting he would be presiding over. A new President of Compagnie Française des Pétroles will be nominated between now and October, the first in the Company's history.

- Highlights of 1983**
 - Exploration:** The exploration thrust has been redirected towards those countries which combine a high probability of discovering hydrocarbons and contractual and fiscal arrangements conducive to the maximization of exploration expenditure.
 - Development:** The investments set aside for the development of discoveries and the maintenance of production have remained at a high level. These mainly involved production in the North Sea, the Middle East and Indonesia, together with new production from Angola, Cameroon and France. Extracting production value from the new fields in Argentina and Angola will largely depend on contractual and fiscal arrangements. As for China, it was recently decided to engage in preliminary development.
 - Unigat:** Unigate continued its exploration and production operations in France, Australia, North America and Nigeria. The Group was able to cover 15% of French consumption. This figure represents 7.5 million tons of oil equivalent.
 - Coal:** Total was involved in shifting deliveries, in the production of nearly 4 million tons of coal in South Africa and the United States. In the latter country, the partnership in which the Group owns 50% acquired members of the order of 250 million tons, with the result that production of some twelve million tons may be envisaged towards the end of the present decade.
 - Research and Development:** In 1983, two new "exploration" and "refining and production" research centres were inaugurated in France. In the way the total Group is strengthening its scientific and technological skills to accompany and back up its role as operator and energy supplier in the competitive international market.
 - Results and Dividend:** 1983 (parent company) net operating income of 454 million francs compared to 411 million francs in 1982 and average distributed to 437 million francs (compared to 459 million francs). The total year per share came to 24 francs (dividend plus tax credit), 18% of dividend payment on July 5, 1984.
 - Appointment of a Director:** The General Meeting appointed Mr. Pierre Granger as Director of the Company for a six-year term.
- Some figures on the Group:**

	1982	1983
Production	44	45
Oil (million tons)	5.4	6.7
Gas (billion m³)		
Results (consolidated, in billions of francs)		
Sales	131	133.8
- in France	55	56
- Abroad	76	77.8
Cash Flow	-1.0	0.2
Earnings	6.2	6.8

THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 6 1984

Effect of Lords' judgment on conspiracy

In the result, the convictions of conspiracy to defraud at common law were quashed, but the Lordships had power to substitute convictions of another offence if they deemed it to be right and just to do so.

Clearly here the other offence was that of acting contrary to section 38(1) of the Theft Act 1978, as a result of which that offence would be substituted. The maximum sentence upon those convictions was two years, but having regard to the gravity of the matter there was no reason why their Lordships should not pass consecutive sentences where there were convictions of more than one count.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

Regina v Rhinney

(ended 30th April 1984)

Investment Review Summary

further implementation of switching portfolio into smaller companies.

USA switch out of major high technology companies into broad selection of smaller, lower technology, growth situations.

portfolio actively managed, producing above average rise of 105.1%.

Investment Objectives

Investment in smaller companies with growth prospects in the principal investment areas of the world, with the objective of achieving a balance of income and capital growth.

MANAGERS

**KLEINWORT BENSON
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT**

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts (including a ten page Investment Managers' Review) are available from the Secretary, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB.

 A member of the Association of Investment Trust Companies

WALL STREET

[illegible]

count should have alleged a conspiracy contrary to section 1(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977.

line between what could and could not be regarded as a conspiracy to defraud at common law. It was now

ing down at the end of the swimming-up, and had given a direction strictly in accordance with *Doukas*.

it would not be conducted by the counsel who had conducted the case at trial.

Counsel's duty in cases over children

In re W and Another (Mingers)
The Court of Appeal, at consultation with the President of the Family Division, directed July 3 that in appeals from an order transferring a child from one parent to another or from a local authority to a parent, the maximum

acceptable period before the hearing of the appeal was 28 days, and the Registrar of Civil Appeals would be instructing his listing staff to that effect.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMINGS
BRUCE, sitting with Lord Justice Dillon, said that counsel's

If counsel accepted a retainer appear in such a case counsel must make it plain to the instructing solicitor that they would follow

case to appeal, if one, in spite of other commitments. If counsel could not give that assurance, the clerk should tell the solicitor, so that the client would know that in the event of an appeal, it would not be conducted by counsel who had conducted the original trial.

	High	Low	Bid - Offer Trust	Bid - Offer Yr
Penn American Natl Funds Ltd.				
Prudential High Divdls. WCI FES	397-1	398-7		397-005 34
Putnam Short-Term Bond Fund	397-1	398-7		397-1 398-3

[illegible]

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Chambers go for more push

By Derek Harris

Ron Taylor, who took over this week as new director-general of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce (ABCC), is intent on raising the profile of Britain's 84 chambers of commerce, encouraging a greater commitment to helping small businesses and strengthening the voice of the association in its role of national umbrella body.

One thing he will preside over immediately is an association plan to start a quarterly survey, carried out on a regional basis, aimed at reflecting the health or otherwise of local industry and commerce. It will not compete with the Confederation of British Industry's industrial trends survey, Mr Taylor insists, but with so many companies and particularly smaller ones belonging to chambers around the country, it should produce a far more detailed snapshot of regional trends, he claims.

Some of the bigger chambers already carry out surveys so it is more a matter of co-ordinating a national survey, although there will be a few gaps initially, such as in parts of the West Country. About 80 per cent of companies belonging to chambers are small ones, the rest being accounted for by a wide range of companies including some multinationals. Most service industries are covered but retailing, much less so, the shopkeepers tend to belong to chambers of trade.

It is hoped to have the first survey out in the early part of next year.

Another new initiative is to try to persuade Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, that chambers could have a partnership role with the Department's small-firms advisory service. The idea has been floated in the past; that the service might be handed over to



Ron Taylor, who is the new director-general of ABCC.

chambers of commerce to operate, one result of which would have been to give chambers some much-needed cash flow.

That idea foundered, but Mr Taylor suggests there is one way in which chambers could help. Apparently the largest number of inquiries to the small-firms service comes from within a 10-mile radius of the service's regionally located offices. In areas outside that radius, chambers might effectively act as agents for the service, thus filling a gap, he believes. Mr Taylor added: "This is definitely not an attempt to take things over. It is just that there is a possibility of using chambers and maybe also local enterprise agencies in working more closely with the small firms service."

Another possibility for chambers is greater involvement in export promotion work, enabling the British Overseas Trade Board to gain greater penetration in the regions. Chambers already handle export documentation in the regions. Chambers already handle export documentation nationally.

A familiar criticism of chambers of commerce is that while some are strong and effective others are relatively weak. Give them more to do, with the extra income that would imply and the larger chambers would grow strong in response to the demands made on them, the argument runs.

One suggestion is that companies by law should register with chambers. Mr Taylor is still mulling that one over but he does believe that by some means British should gain a national data base on companies.

It would offer up-to-date information on what companies supplied and where, offering the chance where goods are at present bought abroad for there to be import substitution and also to improve the chances of exporting, Mr Taylor pointed out.

It means setting up a data-base as an entirely commercially based operation, selling space in the base to companies for a fee, or alternatively adopting some form of mandatory registration, he believes.

It seems unlikely the present Government would favour statutory registration. But a change in the law would anyway take much time. Mr Taylor said: "If we do not do something quickly we shall be beaten by our European counterparts. Japan already has this facility. At ABCC we are thinking carefully about what we might do and the way in which we can go forward."

Mr Taylor, who is 48, has joined the ABCC after nearly 25 years at Leeds Chamber of Commerce and Industry of which he became chief executive in 1974.

Among a wide range of issues, he is now using some firmly based research to see what the Government has achieved with its policies on helping small businesses.

NEW HEAD OFFICE ADDRESS, SAME TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Chestertons
West End Office
Office Agency • Commercial Investment • Residential Investments • Shop Agency
Professional • Valuation and Portfolio Management
Agriculture • Industrial Agency • Project Management • Overseas Commercial • Local Authority Consultancy

Make sure you change your Address Book!

44 Broad Street, London W1T 7TS
Tel: 01-499 0404

18 ACRE FREEHOLD INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ASHFORD, KENT FOR SALE or TO LET

Includes Approx. 262,000 sq. ft. of existing buildings.

For further information please contact:-

Property Board

295-298 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1AG.
Tel: 01-828 5181 Ext 7260 or 7463 ask for Mr Philip or Mr Cape.

Government loans cut back

Bankers expect the number of loans granted under the Government's much-publicised loan-guarantee scheme to have fallen by over 50 per cent since the scheme was introduced. Before the changes were introduced, loan guarantee money was being granted to more than 400 businesses a month but bankers are now more reluctant to grant loans under the scheme because of their increased risk while many small business people believe the cost of loan guarantee scheme money to be prohibitively expensive.

At the end of May the Government reduced its guarantee from 80 to 70 per cent, leaving the banks with an increased risk of 30 per cent. The premium in excess of current lending rates for financing the scheme was also raised from 3 per cent a year to 5 per cent. Since then new loans have been processed by the Government because of delays in

BRIEFING

drawing up new legal agreements between the banks and the Government, but processing of applications was expected to resume once more this week.

One major high street bank said it would be reducing substantially the number of applications it put forward for approval and that many businesses which would have in the past been expected to be granted loan guarantee scheme money would now be accommodated in more traditional lending schemes because of the high cost of the scheme.

For small business tyros a new London Enterprise Agency (LEA) compiled guide to starting a business is cheap, clearly presented and costs only 35p. It is by Vicky Sargent, until recently LEA's training manager and adds to some straightforward advice snippets on practicalities from coping with Value Added Tax to taking out a patent. There is a useful guide to free publications and a handy booklet.

Contact LEA, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 3AB; phone (01) 236 2675.

MR FRIDAY Ken Rynne

Setting up a new business, fully equipped/stocked, seating 150, well located, near 4 star hotel, English styled, fully licensed, music etc. 12 months trading, plus new 4 bedroom villa.

£150,000

Reply Box No. 0453R The Times.

STRAITFORD-UPON-AVON

A premier restaurant in a prime position. Setting up a new business, fully equipped/stocked, seating 150, well located, near 4 star hotel, English styled, fully licensed, music etc. 12 months trading, plus new 4 bedroom villa.

£150,000

Reply Box No. 0453R The Times.

ALGARVE

Buy successful bar/restaurant, fully equipped/stocked, seating 150, well located, near 4 star hotel, English styled, fully licensed, music etc. 12 months trading, plus new 4 bedroom villa.

£150,000

Reply Box No. 0453R The Times.

£50,000 PROFIT IN FIRST YEAR

A small 14 months old company manufacturing a small unique and successful household appliance, made a profit of £50,000 in its first year of business. Export business is beginning to come through and the potential in the U.K. and overseas is enormous and still untapped. The sole owner wishes to retire and return to his country of birth and invites offers in excess of £120,000 plus spec. he assets (approx £45,000).

Reply Box No. 0452 R The Times

FOR SALE

Due to retirement of principal directors, old established design and manufacturing company for the mass production of point of sale and display units, shop fittings etc. Situated in north London. Modern single storey factory over 30,000 sq ft, can be rented on long lease or sold.

Reply to Box 0451 R, The Times

Harrogate N. Yorkshire

Prime town centre position 20ft ground floor frontage next to major banks in this important conference centre. Ground floor retail 1400 sq ft. Plus fully licensed basement, seats 60, plus 2 upper floors, superbly fitted hair & beauty, sauna, solarium etc.

Contact Brian Lesley, 10 Princes St., Harrogate N. Yorkshire (0423) 503636.

PRIVATE Limited company for sale

7/7A/7B/7C/7D/7E/7F/7G/7H/7I/7J/7K/7L/7M/7N/7O/7P/7Q/7R/7S/7T/7U/7V/7W/7X/7Y/7Z/7AA/7AB/7AC/7AD/7AE/7AF/7AG/7AH/7AI/7AJ/7AK/7AL/7AM/7AN/7AO/7AP/7AQ/7AR/7AS/7AT/7AU/7AV/7AW/7AX/7AY/7AZ/7BA/7BB/7BC/7BD/7BE/7BF/7BG/7BH/7BI/7BJ/7BK/7BL/7BM/7BN/7BO/7BP/7BQ/7BR/7BS/7BT/7BU/7BV/7BW/7BX/7BY/7BZ/7CA/7CB/7CC/7CD/7CE/7CF/7CG/7CH/7CI/7CJ/7CK/7CL/7CM/7CN/7CO/7CP/7CQ/7CR/7CS/7CT/7CU/7CV/7CW/7CX/7CY/7CZ/7DA/7DB/7DC/7DD/7DE/7DF/7DG/7DH/7DI/7DJ/7DK/7DL/7DM/7DN/7DO/7DP/7DQ/7DR/7DS/7DT/7DU/7DV/7DW/7DX/7DY/7DZ/7EA/7EB/7EC/7ED/7EE/7EF/7EG/7EH/7EI/7EJ/7EK/7EL/7EM/7EN/7EO/7EP/7EQ/7ER/7ES/7ET/7EU/7EV/7EW/7EX/7EY/7EZ/7FA/7FB/7FC/7FD/7FE/7FF/7FG/7FH/7FI/7FJ/7FK/7FL/7FM/7FN/7FO/7FP/7FQ/7FR/7FS/7FT/7FU/7FV/7FW/7FX/7FY/7FZ/7GA/7GB/7GC/7GD/7GE/7GF/7GG/7GH/7GI/7GJ/7GK/7GL/7GM/7GN/7GO/7GP/7GQ/7GR/7GS/7GT/7GU/7GV/7GW/7GX/7GY/7GZ/7HA/7HB/7HC/7HD/7HE/7HF/7HG/7HH/7HI/7HJ/7HK/7HL/7HM/7HN/7HO/7HP/7HQ/7HR/7HS/7HT/7HU/7HV/7HW/7HX/7HY/7HZ/7IA/7IB/7IC/7ID/7IE/7IF/7IG/7IH/7II/7IJ/7IK/7IL/7IM/7IN/7IO/7IP/7IQ/7IR/7IS/7IT/7IU/7IV/7IW/7IX/7IY/7IZ/7JA/7JB/7JC/7JD/7JE/7JF/7JG/7JH/7JI/7JJ/7JK/7JL/7JM/7JN/7JO/7JP/7JQ/7JR/7JS/7JT/7JU/7JV/7JW/7JX/7JY/7JZ/7KA/7KB/7KC/7KD/7KE/7KF/7KG/7KH/7KI/7KJ/7KK/7KL/7KM/7KN/7KO/7KP/7KQ/7KR/7KS/7KT/7KU/7KV/7KW/7KX/7KY/7KZ/7LA/7LB/7LC/7LD/7LE/7LF/7LG/7LH/7LI/7LJ/7LK/7LL/7LM/7LN/7LO/7LP/7LQ/7LR/7LS/7LT/7LU/7LV/7LW/7LX/7LY/7LZ/7MA/7MB/7MC/7MD/7ME/7MF/7MG/7MH/7MI/7MJ/7MK/7ML/7MM/7MN/7MO/7MP/7MQ/7MR/7MS/7MT/7MU/7MV/7MW/7MX/7MY/7MZ/7NA/7NB/7NC/7ND/7NE/7NF/7NG/7NH/7NI/7NJ/7NK/7NL/7NM/7NN/7NO/7NP/7NQ/7NR/7NS/7NT/7NU/7NV/7NW/7NX/7NY/7NZ/7OA/7OB/7OC/7OD/7OE/7OF/7OG/7OH/7OI/7OJ/7OK/7OL/7OM/7ON/7OO/7OP/7OQ/7OR/7OS/7OT/7OU/7OV/7OW/7OX/7OY/7OZ/7PA/7PB/7PC/7PD/7PE/7PF/7PG/7PH/7PI/7PJ/7PK/7PL/7PM/7PN/7PO/7PP/7PQ/7PR/7PS/7PT/7PU/7PV/7PW/7PX/7PY/7PZ/7QA/7QB/7QC/7QD/7QE/7QF/7QG/7QH/7QI/7QJ/7QK/7QL/7QM/7QN/7QO/7QP/7QQ/7QR/7QS/7QT/7QU/7QV/7QW/7QX/7QY/7QZ/7RA/7RB/7RC/7RD/7RE/7RF/7RG/7RH/7RI/7RJ/7RK/7RL/7RM/7RN/7RO/7RP/7RQ/7RR/7RS/7RT/7RU/7RV/7RW/7RX/7RY/7RZ/7SA/7SB/7SC/7SD/7SE/7SF/7SG/7SH/7SI/7SJ/7SK/7SL/7SM/7SN/7SO/7SP/7SQ/7SR/7SS/7ST/7SU/7SV/7SW/7SX/7SY/7SZ/7TA/7TB/7TC/7TD/7TE/7TF/7TG/7TH/7TI/7TJ/7TK/7TL/7TM/7TN/7TO/7TP/7TQ/7TR/7TS/7TT/7TU/7TV/7TW/7TX/7TY/7TZ/7UA/7UB/7UC/7UD/7UE/7UF/7UG/7UH/7UI/7UJ/7UK/7UL/7UM/7UN/7UO/7UP/7UQ/7UR/7US/7UT/7UU/7UV/7UW/7UX/7UY/7UZ/7VA/7VB/7VC/7VD/7VE/7VF/7VG/7VH/7VI/7VJ/7VK/7VL/7VM/7VN/7VO/7VP/7VQ/7VR/7VS/7VT/7VU/7VV/7VW/7VX/7VY/7VZ/7WA/7WB/7WC/7WD/7WE/7WF/7WG/7WH/7WI/7WJ/7WK/7WL/7WM/7WN/7WO/7WP/7WQ/7WR/7WS/7WT/7WU/7WV/7WW/7WX/7WY/7WZ/7XA/7XB/7XC/7XD/7XE/7XF/7XG/7XH/7XI/7XJ/7XK/7XL/7XM/7XN/7XO/7XP/7XQ/7XR/7XS/7XT/7XU/7XV/7XW/7XX/7XY/7XZ/7YA/7YB/7YC/7YD/7YE/7YF/7YG/7YH/7YI/7YJ/7YK/7YL/7YM/7YN/7YO/7YP/7YQ/7YR/7YS/7YT/7YU/7YV/7YW/7YX/7YY/7YZ/7ZA/7ZB/7ZC/7ZD/7ZE/7ZF/7ZG/7ZH/7ZI/7ZJ/7ZK/7ZL/7ZM/7ZN/7ZO/7ZP/7ZQ/7ZR/7ZS/7ZT/7ZU/7ZV/7ZW/7ZX/7ZY/7ZZ/7AA/7AB/7AC/7AD/7AE/7AF/7AG/7AH/7AI/7AJ/7AK/7AL/7AM/7AN/7AO/7AP/7AQ/7AR/7AS/7AT/7AU/7AV/7AW/7AX/7AY/7AZ/7BA/7BB/7BC/7BD/7BE/7BF/7BG/7BH/7BI/7BJ/7BK/7BL/7BM/7BN/7BO/7BP/7BQ/7BR/7BS/7BT/7BU/7BV/7BW/7BX/7BY/7BZ/7CA/7CB/7CC/7CD/7CE/7CF/7CG/7CH/7CI/7CJ/7CK/7CL/7CM/7CN/7CO/7CP/7CQ/7CR/7CS/7CT/7CU/7CV/7CW/7CX/7CY/7CZ/7DA/7DB/7DC/7DD/7DE/7DF/7DG/7DH/7DI/7DJ/7DK/7DL/7DM/7DN/7DO/7DP/7DQ/7DR/7DS/7DT/7DU/7DV/7DW/7DX/7DY/7DZ/7EA/7EB/7EC/7ED/7EE/7EF/7EG/7EH/7EI/7EJ/7EK/7EL/7EM/7EN/7EO/7EP/7EQ/7ER/7ES/7ET/7EU/7EV/7EW/7EX/7EY/7EZ/7FA/7FB/7FC/7FD/7FE/7FF/7FG/7FH/7FI/7FJ/7FK/7FL/7FM/7FN/7FO/7FP/7FQ/7FR/7FS/7FT/7FU/7FV/7FW/7FX/7FY/7FZ/7GA/7GB/7GC/7GD/7GE/7GF/7GG/7GH/7GI/7GJ/7GK/7GL/7GM/7GN/7GO/7GP/7GQ/7GR/7GS/7GT/7GU/7GV/7GW/7GX/7GY/7GZ/7HA/7HB/7HC/7HD/7HE/7HF/7HG/7HH/7HI/7HJ/7HK/7HL/7HM/7HN/7HO/7HP/7HQ/7HR/7HS/7HT/7HU/7HV/7HW/7HX/7HY/7HZ/7IA/7IB/7IC/7ID/7IE/7IF/7IG/7IH/7II/7IJ/7IK/7IL/7IM/7IN/7IO/7IP/7IQ/7IR/7IS/7IT/7IU/7IV/7IW/7IX/7IY/7IZ/7JA/7JB/7JC/7JD/7JE/7JF/7JG/7JH/7JI/7JJ/7JK/7JL/7JM/7JN/7JO/7JP/7JQ/7JR/7JS/7JT/7JU/7JV/7JW/7JX/7JY/7JZ/7KA/7KB/7KC/7KD/7KE/7KF/7KG/7KH/7KI/7KJ/7KK/7KL/7KM/7KN/7KO/7KP/7KQ/7KR/7KS/7KT/7KU/7KV/7KW/7KX/7KY/7KZ/7LA/7LB/7LC/7LD/7LE/7LF/7LG/7LH/7LI/7LJ/7LK/7LL/7LM/7LN/7LO/7LP/7LQ/7LR/7LS/7LT/7LU/7LV/7LW/7LX/7LY/7LZ/7MA/7MB/7MC/7MD/7ME/7MF/7MG/7MH/7MI/7MJ/7MK/7ML/7MM/7MN/7MO/7MP/7MQ/7MR/7MS/7MT/7MU/7MV/7MW/7MX/7MY/7MZ/7NA/7NB/7NC/7ND/7NE/7NF/7NG/7NH/7NI/7NJ/7NK/7NL/7NM/7NN/7NO/7NP/7NQ/7NR/7NS/7NT/7NU/7NV/7NW/7NX/7NY/7NZ/7OA/7OB/7OC/7OD/7OE/7OF/7OG/7OH/7OI/7OJ/7OK/7OL/7OM/7ON/7OO/7OP/7OQ/7OR/7OS/7OT/7OU/7OV/7OW/7OX/7OY/7OZ/7PA/7PB/7PC/7PD/7PE/7PF/7PG/7PH/7PI/7PJ/7PK/7PL/7PM/7PN/7PO/7PP/7PQ/7PR/7PS/7PT/7PU/7PV/7PW/7PX/7PY/7PZ/7QA/7QB/7QC/7QD/7QE/7QF/7QG/7QH/7QI/7QJ/7QK/7QL/7QM/7QN/7QO/7QP/7QQ/7QR/7QS/7QT/7QU/7QV/7QW/7QX/7QY/7QZ/7RA/7RB/7RC/7RD/7RE/7RF/7RG/7RH/7RI/7RJ/7RK/7RL/7RM/7RN/7RO/7RP/7RQ/7RR/7RS/7RT/7RU/7RV/7RW/7RX/7RY/7RZ/7SA/7SB/7SC/7SD/7SE/7SF/7SG/7SH/7SI/7SJ/7SK/7SL/7SM/7SN/7SO/7SP/7SQ/7SR/7SS/7ST/7SU/7SV/7SW/7SX/7SY/7SZ/7TA/7TB/7TC/7TD/7TE/7TF/7TG/7TH/7TI/7TJ/7TK/7TL/7TM/7TN/7TO/7TP/7TQ/7TR/7TS/7TT/7TU/7TV/7TW/7TX/7TY/7TZ/7UA/7UB/7UC/7UD/7UE/7UF/7UG/7UH/7UI/7UJ/7UK/7UL/7UM/7UN/7UO/7UP/7UQ/7UR/7US/7UT/7UU/7UV/7UW/7UX/7UY/7UZ/7VA/7VB/7VC/7VD/7VE/7VF/7VG/7VH/7VI/7VJ/7VK/7VL/7VM/7VN/7VO/7VP/7VQ/7VR/7VS/7VT/7VU/7VV/7VW/7VX/7VY/7VZ/7WA/7WB/7WC/7WD/7WE/7WF/7WG/7WH/7WI/7WJ/7WK/7WL/7WM/7WN/7WO/7WP/7WQ/7WR/7WS/7WT/7WU/7WV/7WW/7WX/7WY/7WZ/7XA/7XB/7XC/7XD/7XE/7XF/7XG/7XH/7XI/7XJ/7XK/7XL/7XM/7XN/7XO/7XP/7XQ/7XR/7XS/7XT/7XU/7XV/7XW/7XX/7XY/7XZ/7YA/7YB/7YC/7YD/7YE/7YF/7YG/7YH/7YI/7YJ/7YK/7YL/7YM/7YN/7YO/7YP/7YQ/7YR/7YS/7YT/7YU/7YV/7YW/7YX/7YY/7YZ/7ZA/7ZB/7ZC/7ZD/7ZE/7ZF/7ZG/7ZH/7ZI/7ZJ/7ZK/7ZL/7ZM/7ZN/7ZO/7ZP/7ZQ/7ZR/7ZS/7ZT/7ZU/7ZV/7ZW/7ZX/7ZY/7ZZ/7AA/7AB/7AC/7AD/7AE/7AF/7AG/7AH/7AI/7AJ/7AK/7AL/7AM/7AN/7AO/7AP/7AQ/7AR/7AS/7AT/7AU/7AV/7AW/7AX/7AY/7AZ/7BA/7BB/7BC/7BD/7BE/7BF/7BG/7BH/7BI/7BJ/7BK/7BL/7BM/7BN/7BO/7BP/7BQ/7BR/7BS/7BT/7BU/7BV/7BW/7BX/7BY/7BZ/7CA/7CB/7CC/7CD/7CE/7CF/7CG/7CH/7CI/7CJ/7CK/7CL/7CM/7CN/7CO/7CP/7CQ/7CR/7CS/7CT/7CU/7CV/7CW/7CX/7CY/7CZ/7DA/7DB/7DC/7DD/7DE/7DF/7DG/7DH/7DI/7DJ/7DK/7DL/7DM/7DN/7DO/7DP/7DQ/7DR/7DS/7DT/7DU/7DV/7DW/7DX/7DY/7DZ/7EA/7EB/7EC/7ED/7EE/7EF/7EG/7EH/7EI/7EJ/7EK/7EL/7EM/7EN/7EO/7EP/7EQ/7ER/7ES/7ET/7EU/7EV/7EW/7EX/7EY/7EZ/7FA/7FB/7FC/7FD/7FE/7FF/7FG/7FH/7FI/7FJ/7FK/7FL/7FM/7FN/7FO/7FP/7FQ/7FR/7FS/7FT/7FU/7FV/7FW/7FX/7FY/7FZ/7GA/7GB/7GC/7GD/7GE/7GF/7GG/7GH/7GI/7GJ/7GK/7GL/7GM/7GN/7GO/7GP/7GQ/7GR/7GS/7GT/7GU/7GV/7GW/7GX/7GY/7GZ/7HA/7HB/7HC/7HD/7HE/7HF/7HG/7HH/7HI/7HJ/7HK/7HL/7HM/7HN/7HO/7HP/7HQ/7HR/7HS/7HT/7HU/7HV/7HW/7HX/7HY/7HZ/7IA/7IB/7IC/7ID/7IE/7IF/7IG/7IH/7II/7IJ/7IK/7IL/7IM/7IN/7IO/7IP/7IQ/7IR/7IS/7IT/7IU/7IV/7IW/7IX/7IY/7IZ/7JA/7JB/7JC/7JD/7JE/7JF/7JG/7JH/7JI/7JJ/7JK/7JL/7JM/7JN/7JO/7JP/7JQ/7JR/7JS/7JT/7JU/7JV/7JW/7JX/7JY/7JZ/7KA/7KB/7KC/7KD/7KE/7KF/7KG/7KH/7KI/7KJ/7KK/7KL/7KM/7KN/7KO/7KP/7KQ/7KR/7KS/7KT/7KU/7KV/7KW/7KX/7KY/7KZ/7LA/7LB/7LC/7LD/7LE/7LF/7LG/7LH/7LI/7LJ/7LK/7LL/7LM/7LN/7LO/7LP/7LQ/7LR/7LS/7LT/7LU/7LV/7LW/7LX/7LY/7LZ/7MA/7MB/7MC/7MD/7ME/7MF/7MG/7MH/7MI/7MJ/7MK/7ML/7MM/7MN/7MO/7MP/7MQ/7MR/7MS/7MT/7MU/7MV/7MW/7MX/7MY/7MZ/7NA/7NB/7NC/7ND/7NE/7NF/7NG/7NH/7NI/7NJ/7NK/7NL/7NM/7NN/7NO/7NP/7NQ/7NR/7NS/7NT/7NU/7NV/7NW/7NX/7NY/7NZ/7OA/7OB/7OC/7OD/7OE/7OF/7OG/7OH/7OI/7OJ/7OK/7OL/7OM/7ON/7OO/7OP/7OQ/7OR/7OS/7OT/7OU/7OV/7OW/7OX/7OY/7OZ/7PA/7PB/7PC/7PD/7PE/7PF/7PG/7PH/7PI/7PJ/7PK/7PL/7PM/7PN/7PO/7PP/7PQ/7PR/7PS/7PT/7PU/7PV/7PW/7PX/7PY/7PZ/7QA/7QB/7QC/7QD/7QE/7QF/7QG/7QH/7QI/7QJ/7QK/7QL/7QM/7QN/7QO/7QP/7QQ/7QR/7QS/7QT/7QU/7QV/7QW/7QX/7QY/7QZ/7RA/7RB/7RC/7RD/7RE/7RF/7RG/7RH/7RI/7RJ/7RK/7RL/7RM/7RN/7RO/7RP/7RQ/7RR/7RS/7RT/7RU/7RV/7RW/7RX/7RY/7RZ/7SA/7SB/7SC/7SD/7SE/7SF/7SG/7SH/7SI/7SJ/7SK/7SL/7SM/7SN/7SO/7SP/7SQ/7SR/7SS/7ST/7SU/7SV/7SW/7SX/7SY/7SZ/7TA/7TB/7TC/7TD/7TE/7TF/7TG/7TH/7TI/7TJ/7TK/7TL/7TM/7TN/7TO/7TP/7TQ/7TR/7TS/7TT/7TU/7TV/7TW/7TX/7TY/7TZ/7UA/7UB/7UC/7UD/7UE/7UF/7UG/7UH/7UI/7UJ/7UK/7UL/7UM/7UN/7UO/7UP/7UQ/7UR/7US/7UT/7UU/7UV/7UW/7UX/7UY/7UZ/7VA/7VB/7VC/7VD/7VE/7VF/7VG/7VH/7VI/7VJ/7VK/7VL/7VM/7VN/7VO/7VP/7VQ/7VR/7VS/7VT/7VU/7VV/7VW/7VX/7VY/7VZ/7WA/7WB/7WC/7WD/7WE/7WF/7WG/7WH/7WI/7WJ/7WK/7WL/7WM/7WN/7WO/7WP/7WQ/7WR/7WS/7WT/7WU/7WV/7WW/7WX/7WY/7WZ/7XA/7XB/7XC/7XD/7XE/7XF/7XG/7XH/7XI/7XJ/7XK/7XL/7XM/7XN/7XO/7XP/7XQ/7XR/7XS/7XT/7XU/7XV/7XW/7XX/7XY/7XZ/7YA/7YB/7YC/7YD/7YE/7YF/7YG/7YH/7YI/7YJ/7YK/7YL/7YM/7YN/7YO/7YP/7YQ/7YR/7YS/7YT/7YU/7YV/7YW/7YX/7YY/7YZ/7ZA/7ZB/7ZC/7ZD/7ZE/7ZF/7ZG/7ZH/7ZI/7ZJ/7ZK/7ZL/7ZM/7ZN/7ZO/7ZP/7ZQ/7ZR/7ZS/7ZT/7ZU/7ZV/7ZW/7ZX/7ZY/7ZZ/7AA/7AB/7AC/7AD/7AE/7AF/7AG/7AH/7AI/7AJ/7AK/7AL/7AM/7AN/7AO/7AP/7AQ/7AR/7AS/7AT/7AU/7AV/7AW/7AX/7AY/7AZ/7BA/7BB/7BC/7BD/7BE/7BF/7BG/7BH/7BI/7BJ/7BK/7BL/7BM/7BN/7BO/7BP/7BQ/7BR/7BS/7BT/7BU/7BV/7BW/7BX/7BY/7BZ/7CA/7CB/7CC/7CD/7CE/7CF/7CG/7CH/7CI/7CJ/7CK/7CL/7CM/7CN/7CO/7CP/7CQ/7CR/7CS/7CT/7CU/7CV/7CW/7CX/7CY/7CZ/7DA/7DB/7DC/7DD/7DE/7DF/7DG/7DH/7DI/7DJ/7DK/7DL/7DM/7DN/7DO/7DP/7DQ/7DR/7DS/7DT/7DU/7DV/7DW/7DX/7DY/7DZ/7EA/7EB/7EC/7ED/7EE/7EF/7EG/7EH/7EI/7EJ/7EK/7EL/7EM/7EN/7EO/7EP/7EQ/7ER/7ES/7ET/7EU/7EV/7EW/7EX/7EY/7EZ/7FA/7FB/7FC/7FD/7FE/7FF/7FG/7FH/7FI/7FJ/7FK/7FL/7FM/7FN/7FO/7FP/7FQ/7FR/7FS/7FT/7FU/7FV/7FW/7FX/7FY/7FZ/7GA/7GB/7GC/7GD/7GE/7GF/7GG/7GH/7GI/7GJ/7GK/7GL/7GM/7GN/7GO/7GP/7GQ/7GR/7GS/7GT/7GU/7GV/7GW/7GX/7GY/7GZ/7HA/7HB/7HC/7HD/7HE/7HF/7HG/7HH/7HI/7HJ/7HK/7HL/7HM/7HN/7HO/7HP/7HQ/7HR/7HS/7HT/7HU/7HV/7HW/7HX/7HY/7HZ/7IA/7IB/7IC/7ID/7IE/7IF/7IG/7IH/7II/7IJ/7IK/7IL/7IM/7IN/7IO/7IP/7IQ/7IR/7IS/7IT/7IU/7IV/7IW/7IX/7IY/7IZ/7JA/7JB/7JC/7JD/7JE/7JF/7JG/7JH/7JI/7JJ/7JK/7JL/7JM/7JN/7JO/7JP/7JQ/7JR/7JS/7JT/7JU/7JV/7JW/7JX/7JY/7JZ/7KA/7KB/7KC/7KD/7KE/7KF/7KG/7KH/7KI/7KJ/7KK/7KL/7KM/7KN/7KO/7KP/7KQ/7KR/7KS/7KT/7KU/7KV/7KW/7KX/7KY/7KZ/7LA/7LB/7LC/7LD/7LE/7LF/7LG/7LH/7LI/7LJ/7LK/7LL/7LM/7LN/7LO/7LP/7LQ/7LR/7LS/7LT/7LU/7LV/7LW/7LX/7LY/7LZ/7MA/7MB/7MC/7MD/7ME/7MF/7MG/7MH/7MI/7MJ/7MK/7ML/7MM/7MN/7MO/7MP/7MQ/7MR/7MS/7MT/7MU/7MV/7MW/7MX/7MY/7MZ/7NA/7NB/7NC/7ND/7NE/7NF/7NG/7NH/7NI/7NJ/7NK/7NL/7NM/7NN/7NO/7NP/7NQ/7NR/7NS/7NT/7NU/7NV/7NW/7NX/7NY/7NZ/7OA/7OB/7OC/7OD/7OE/7OF/7OG/7OH/7OI/7OJ/7OK/7OL/7OM/7ON/7OO/7OP/7OQ/7OR/7OS/7OT/7OU/7OV/7OW/7OX/7OY/7OZ/7PA/7PB/7PC/7PD/7PE/7PF/7PG/7PH/7PI/7PJ/7PK/7PL/7PM/7PN/7PO/7PP/7PQ/7PR/7PS/7PT/7PU/7PV/7PW/7PX/7PY/7PZ/7QA/7QB/7QC/7QD/7QE/7QF/7QG/7QH/7QI/7QJ/7QK/7QL/7QM/7QN/7QO/7QP/7QQ/7QR/7QS/7QT/7QU/7QV/7QW/7QX/7QY/7QZ/7RA/7RB/7RC/7RD/7RE/7RF/7RG/7RH/7RI/7RJ/7RK/7RL/7RM/7RN/7RO/7RP/7RQ/7RR/7RS/7RT/7RU/7RV/7RW/7RX/7RY/7RZ/7SA/7SB/7SC/7SD/7SE/7SF/7SG/7SH/7SI/7SJ/7SK/7SL/7SM/7SN/7SO/7SP/7SQ/7SR/7SS/7ST/7SU/7SV/7SW/7SX/7SY/7SZ/7TA/7TB/7TC/7TD/7TE/7TF/7TG/7TH/7TI/7TJ/7TK/7TL/7TM/7TN/7TO/7TP/7TQ/7TR/7TS/7TT/7TU/7TV/7TW/7TX/7TY/7TZ/7UA/7UB/7UC/7UD/7UE/7UF/7UG/7UH/7UI/7UJ/7UK/7UL/7UM/7UN/7UO/7UP/7UQ/7UR/7US/7UT/7UU/7UV/7UW/7UX/7UY/7UZ/7VA/7VB/7VC/7VD/7VE/7VF/7VG/7VH/7VI/7VJ/7VK/7VL/7VM/7VN/7VO/7VP/7VQ/7VR/7VS/7VT/7VU/7VV/7VW/7VX/7VY/7VZ/7WA/7WB/7WC/7WD/7WE/7WF/7WG/7WH/7WI/7WJ/7WK/7WL/7WM/7WN/7WO/7WP/7WQ/7WR/7WS/7WT/7WU/7WV/7WW/7WX/7WY/7WZ/7XA/7XB/7XC/7XD/7XE/7XF/7XG/7XH/7XI/7XJ/7XK/7XL/7XM/7XN/7XO/7XP/7XQ/7XR/7XS/7XT/7XU/7XV/7XW/7XX/7XY/7XZ/7YA/7YB/7YC/7YD/7YE/7YF/7YG/7YH/7YI/7YJ/7YK/7YL/7YM/7YN/7YO/7YP/7YQ/7YR/7YS/7YT/7YU/7YV/7YW/7YX/7YY/7YZ/7ZA/7ZB/7ZC/7ZD/7ZE/7ZF/7ZG/7ZH/7ZI/7ZJ/7ZK/7ZL/7ZM/7ZN/7ZO/7ZP/7ZQ/7ZR/7ZS/7ZT/7ZU/7ZV/7ZW/7ZX/7ZY/7ZZ/7AA/7AB/7AC/7AD/7AE/7AF/7AG/7AH/7AI/7AJ/7AK/7AL/7AM/7AN/7AO/7AP/7AQ/7AR/7AS/7AT/7AU/7AV/7AW/7AX/7AY/7AZ/7BA/7BB/7BC/7BD/7BE/7BF/7BG/7BH/7BI/7BJ/7BK/7BL/7BM/7BN/7BO/7BP/7BQ/7BR/7BS/7BT/7BU/7BV/7BW/7BX/7BY/7BZ/7CA/7CB/7CC/7CD/7CE/7CF/7CG/7CH/7CI/7CJ/7CK/7CL/7CM/7CN/7CO/7CP/7CQ/7CR/7CS/7CT/7CU/7CV/7CW/7CX/7CY/7CZ/7DA/7DB/7DC/7DD/7DE/7DF/7DG/7DH/7DI/7DJ/7DK/7DL/7DM/7DN/7DO/7DP/7DQ/7DR/7DS/7DT/7DU/7DV/7DW/7DX/7DY/7DZ/7EA/7EB/7EC/7ED/7EE/7EF/7EG/7EH/7EI/7EJ/7EK/7EL/7EM/7EN/7EO/7EP/7EQ/7ER/7ES/7ET/7EU/7EV/7EW/7EX/7EY/7EZ/7FA/7FB/7FC/7FD/7FE/7FF/7FG/7FH/7FI/7FJ/7FK/7FL/7FM/7FN/7FO/7FP/7FQ/7FR/7FS/7FT/7FU/7FV/7FW/7FX/7FY/7FZ/7GA/7GB/7GC/7GD/7GE/7GF/7GG/7GH/7GI/7GJ/7GK/7GL/7GM/7GN/7GO/7GP/7GQ/7GR/7GS/7GT/7GU/7GV/7GW/7GX/7GY/7GZ/7HA/7HB/7HC/7HD/7HE/7HF/7HG/7HH/7HI/7HJ/7HK/7HL/7HM/7HN/7HO/7HP/7HQ/7HR/

TENNIS: American sharpens up for fourth meeting with champion in Wimbledon final



Double fault: Jordan stoops but fails to conquer as...

Mrs Lloyd must bridge a gap that has widened

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova will play Chris Lloyd in the women's final at Wimbledon. That has happened three times before and Miss Navratilova has always won. Mrs Lloyd did win her semi-finals in 1976 and 1980 and she also beat Miss Navratilova in the 1982 final of the other grand slam championship played on grass, the Australian.

Since then, Miss Navratilova has beaten Mrs Lloyd in 11 consecutive matches and in the last six has not even lost a set. The gap between them has widened. Mrs Lloyd has played remarkably well this week but, nevertheless, no longer looks as good a player as Miss Navratilova.

The men's semi-finals, to be played today, will be between a man, somewhat tetchy men. Except for Jimmy Connors, who is prone to sporadic outbursts of warmth and humour, they tend to suggest that playing a game for a living - and a very good living at that - is anything but fun.

John McEnroe, who has won two of his four consecutive Wimbledon finals, plays Pat Cash, aged 19, the third Australian in four years - the others were Rod Frawley and Mark Edmondson - to confound the seedings by reaching the semi-finals.

They have not met before and McEnroe, therefore, could have early difficulty in taking the temperature of the water. But there is no reason to suppose that Cash is in the same class as yet, anyway.

Connors v Ivan Lendl is a less predictable pairing. Connors is playing his thirteenth Wimbledon and has

been champion twice and runner-up three times. Lendl's record on grass in general, and at Wimbledon in particular, is comparatively modest. But he reached the semi-finals at Wimbledon last year, was runner-up for the Australian championship, did his confidence a lot of good by winning the French title last month, and has been too good for Connors in their last two matches. The score was 6-3, 6-4 at Madison Square Garden and 6-0, 6-0 at Forest Hills. If you happen to be a gambler, do not risk much.

The women's semi-finals were admirable in expertise but deficient in dramatic content. Mrs Lloyd beat Hana Mandlikova 6-1, 6-2 in 45 minutes and Miss Navratilova beat Kathy Jordan 6-3, 6-4 in 67 minutes - almost a replica of their final in the Australian championships last December.

Miss Mandlikova, kidding herself, had made a psychological error by indicating that she expected to beat Mrs Lloyd. There was nothing in their head-to-head record to justify this assumption: and Mrs Lloyd's response was predictable.

able. Call it, if you like, the quintessence of ruthlessness. Miss Mandlikova, aged 22, reached five grand slam singles finals from 1980 to 1982 and won the Australian and French championships. Since then, her presumably ascendant star has waned. She is a lovely woman, has an engaging air of panache and is also an uncommonly graceful and gifted player - at her best an artistic cast from the same mould as Evonne Cawley and Maria Bueno.

The trouble with Miss Mandlikova is that she has become replete of moods. When she feels good she can take a set, maybe two, from anybody. At other times her game can look fragile and flashy. Yesterday was one of the other times. Often she made even the easy shots look difficult.

Give Mrs Lloyd 10 out of 10 for hustling Miss Mandlikova back into the chorus line. Mrs Lloyd looked like a professional playing an amateur. She played rallies while Miss Mandlikova merely played shots. To explain that, Mrs Lloyd was always thinking a move ahead - playing her shots in sequences that simply had to provoke an

error or provide an opening for a winner. With the final in mind, the impressive features of Mrs Lloyd's game - more evident yesterday than they have been in the last year or so - were her quick anticipation and reactions, her hard hitting, her resilient counter-punching, her racket handling when she was on the run, her commanding service games, and her confidence in hitting down the line (had she learnt something from Carina Karlsson a round earlier?).

Miss Mandlikova went off court first. She could not be bothered waiting for Mrs Lloyd, nor could she be bothered about the mandatory press conference (that could cost her more than £350). She did not want to talk about a match that had done her reputation nothing but harm.

Miss Jordan has matured as a grass-court singles player: the last eight at Wimbledon last

year, the final in Australia and now a semi-final at Wimbledon. She has a frying-pan grip, a technique that does not lean heavily on the harsh principles of orthodoxy. But the important thing is where she puts the ball, not how she does it.

Her racket arm bears not only a wristlet but also an elbow bandage, which means that the arm looks rather like a legged cold-water pipe. But Miss Jordan is smart, aggressive, and reacts fast to every emergency. She did all the right things and she did them well. But all that did her no good. She was sharing a court with one of the greatest players in the game's history. Miss Navratilova absorbed all the punches. Miss Jordan had to throw at her and always seemed to have something in reserve.

The match was punctuated by roars of applause from court one, where a doubles match was in progress. That was frustrating. Reporters tend to be locked in a private world of typewriters and telephones at a time when distant ovals tell us that something spectacular is happening in the doubles. Then well-meaning friends with smiling faces pop in to tell us we have missed the best match of the day. This is an example of Sod's Law and to answer the reader who seeks a definition, Sod's Law insists that no matter how hard you try, you can never win.

Women's final has a woman in charge

By Rupert Morris

Mrs Clark began her career as an umpire in 1974, has been in charge of singles semi-finals at both Wimbledon and the US Open, and is currently the tour director for the Women's Tennis Association.

The umpires received an unexpected pat on the back yesterday however from the Women's Tennis Association,

whose president, Chris Lloyd, wrote to Lt-Col Peter Webster, chief of the Wimbledon Umpires.

In the unprecedented message, Mrs Lloyd writes: "I would like to extend a sincere congratulation to you and your associates for such an outstanding effort this year."

Final meeting: Fleming and McEnroe, who tomorrow play Cash and McNamee in the men's doubles final



Final meeting: Fleming and McEnroe, who tomorrow play Cash and McNamee in the men's doubles final

Improvisation doubles Cash's value

By Simon O'Hagan

Wimbledon can feel grateful to Pat Cash for breaking up - dare it be said - the monotony of familiar names enjoying predictable progress. To his place in the men's singles semi-finals he has added success in doubles, a form of the game to which his mobility and powers of improvisation are especially well suited.

What gives him added appeal is that he actually makes mistakes. This is where Paul McNamee, his doubles partner, comes in handy. For McNamee, a former Wimbledon doubles champion with Peter McNamara, has the experience and cool head to complement Cash's flair and compensate for his occasional lapse in concentration.

Yesterday they took another Australian pair, the unseeded Mike Fancutt and Peter Doohan, in the semi-finals. Doohan and Fancutt played a tidy game but for much of the time lacked the ability to finish off their opponents when they had them at their mercy. Cash may obligingly hit the occasional service return into the bottom of the net, but he also has the ability to leap out of nowhere to conclude a point with a thrilling volley.

Cash and McNamee had earlier come through their quarter-final match against the

second seeds, Mark Edmondson and Sherwood Stewart, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 7-5, 13-11. From two sets all overnight, they produced a final set that was almost a match in itself: 24 games of muscular tennis in which - until Stewart capitulated at 11-12 - the services of all four men were impregnable.

It was a popular win. Cash and McNamee were athletic, vigorous and, above all, did not wear peaked caps. These do not seem to go down particularly well at Wimbledon (shades of Hewitt and McMillan, perhaps) and Sherwood and Edmondson might be advised to go bareheaded next time.

Forecast is bleak for Noah and France

Yannick Noah, who pulled out of Wimbledon after the draw was made with a suspected pulled thigh muscle, was first thought to have been seriously injured. He has a bruise on his forehead and doctors say he could be out for a year. Just over a year ago, Pascal Portes, then the French number two, had exactly the same complaint and was out of the game for 12 months. Noah's last match was against American Robert Van Horst at the Stella Artois tournament at Queen's Club two weeks before Wimbledon, when he dropped out during the third set.

Next week France play Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup and, without Noah, their cause seems a hopeless one.

EQUESTRIANISM

Whitaker stakes Olympic claim

By Jenny MacArthur

Michael Whitaker, whose place in the Olympic showjumping team is expected to be confirmed today, continued his inspired season with Overton's Amanda, his Olympic horse, when he won the £1,075 first prize in the Radio Rentals Stakes for the British Showjumping Association National Championship at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh yesterday. Whitaker produced the only clear round in the timed five-horse jump-off and held off the fine challenge from the holder of the title, Jeff McVea, with Hello Le Val, who had a fence down and finished second. Jean Germany on Mandingo took third place.

Tony Newbery, from Devon, finished fourth on Ryan's Mill and now looks likely to fill one of the five places in the Olympic squad. The selectors' meeting to choose the final five took place immediately after the class.

Earlier, Rodney Ward's Coldstream, ridden by Derek Rickerts, narrowly defeated Sea Pearl, ridden by Malcolm Pyrah, in the Next and Next Top Score Championship. Coldstream, who has won more than £100,000 during his 11 years as the top of showjumping, only competes in the smaller international classes now out of deference to his 17 years.

But yesterday he showed he had lost nothing of his agility when he jumped effortlessly round the course to beat horses half his age. Pyrah was one and a half seconds slower on Mrs Conway's Sea Pearl. David Broome was third on Royale. In the back championship, David Taylor, on the small hack Flying High, found himself standing reserve to Stella Harries riding Gainsborough, whom he had sold just two months earlier. The seven-year-old Gainsborough, a perfect hack type, was produced as a novice by Taylor at the start of the season but was sold to Cathryn Cooper, the owner of last year's reserve champion, Brown Buzzard, on the eve of Windsor Horse Show.

A new award for outstanding achievement in the field of equine welfare was announced yesterday by Dorian Williams, the patron of the Horseracing and Welfare Protection Association (HAWPA).

The award, to be presented annually by HAWPA, will be judged from nominations by the public. Roy Trigg, the producer of hunters, exemplified the kind of achievement they are looking for when, earlier this year, he rescued two horses from a horse-bait which had caught fire on the Fosse Way, returning from the Royal.

RESULTS: Radio Rentals Stakes for the British Showjumping Association National Championship (1st Overton's Amanda (M Whitaker) 6.1.50, 2nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.3.50, 3rd Hello Le Val (J McVea) 6.4.50, 4th Ryan's Mill (T Newbery) 6.5.50, 5th Coldstream (D Rickerts) 6.6.50, 6th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.7.50, 7th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.8.50, 8th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.9.50, 9th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.10.50, 10th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.11.50, 11th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.12.50, 12th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.13.50, 13th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.14.50, 14th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.15.50, 15th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.16.50, 16th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.17.50, 17th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.18.50, 18th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.19.50, 19th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.20.50, 20th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.21.50, 21st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.22.50, 22nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.23.50, 23rd Flying High (D Taylor) 6.24.50, 24th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.25.50, 25th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.26.50, 26th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.27.50, 27th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.28.50, 28th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.29.50, 29th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.30.50, 30th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.31.50, 31st Flying High (D Taylor) 6.32.50, 32nd Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.33.50, 33rd Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.34.50, 34th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.35.50, 35th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.36.50, 36th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.37.50, 37th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.38.50, 38th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.39.50, 39th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.40.50, 40th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.41.50, 41st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.42.50, 42nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.43.50, 43rd Flying High (D Taylor) 6.44.50, 44th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.45.50, 45th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.46.50, 46th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.47.50, 47th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.48.50, 48th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.49.50, 49th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.50.50, 50th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.51.50, 51st Flying High (D Taylor) 6.52.50, 52nd Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.53.50, 53rd Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.54.50, 54th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.55.50, 55th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.56.50, 56th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.57.50, 57th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.58.50, 58th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.59.50, 59th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.60.50, 60th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.61.50, 61st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.62.50, 62nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.63.50, 63rd Flying High (D Taylor) 6.64.50, 64th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.65.50, 65th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.66.50, 66th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.67.50, 67th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.68.50, 68th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.69.50, 69th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.70.50, 70th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.71.50, 71st Flying High (D Taylor) 6.72.50, 72nd Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.73.50, 73rd Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.74.50, 74th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.75.50, 75th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.76.50, 76th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.77.50, 77th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.78.50, 78th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.79.50, 79th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.80.50, 80th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.81.50, 81st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.82.50, 82nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.83.50, 83rd Flying High (D Taylor) 6.84.50, 84th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.85.50, 85th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.86.50, 86th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.87.50, 87th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.88.50, 88th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.89.50, 89th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.90.50, 90th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.91.50, 91st Flying High (D Taylor) 6.92.50, 92nd Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.93.50, 93rd Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.94.50, 94th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.95.50, 95th Flying High (D Taylor) 6.96.50, 96th Gainsborough (S Harries) 6.97.50, 97th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 6.98.50, 98th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 6.99.50, 99th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.00.50, 100th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.01.50, 101st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.02.50, 102nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.03.50, 103rd Flying High (D Taylor) 7.04.50, 104th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.05.50, 105th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.06.50, 106th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.07.50, 107th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.08.50, 108th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.09.50, 109th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.10.50, 110th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.11.50, 111th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.12.50, 112th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.13.50, 113th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.14.50, 114th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.15.50, 115th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.16.50, 116th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.17.50, 117th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.18.50, 118th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.19.50, 119th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.20.50, 120th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.21.50, 121st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.22.50, 122nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.23.50, 123rd Flying High (D Taylor) 7.24.50, 124th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.25.50, 125th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.26.50, 126th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.27.50, 127th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.28.50, 128th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.29.50, 129th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.30.50, 130th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.31.50, 131st Flying High (D Taylor) 7.32.50, 132th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.33.50, 133th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.34.50, 134th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.35.50, 135th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.36.50, 136th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.37.50, 137th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.38.50, 138th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.39.50, 139th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.40.50, 140th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.41.50, 141st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.42.50, 142nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.43.50, 143rd Flying High (D Taylor) 7.44.50, 144th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.45.50, 145th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.46.50, 146th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.47.50, 147th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.48.50, 148th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.49.50, 149th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.50.50, 150th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.51.50, 151st Flying High (D Taylor) 7.52.50, 152nd Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.53.50, 153th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.54.50, 154th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.55.50, 155th Flying High (D Taylor) 7.56.50, 156th Gainsborough (S Harries) 7.57.50, 157th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 7.58.50, 158th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 7.59.50, 159th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.00.50, 160th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.01.50, 161st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.02.50, 162nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.03.50, 163rd Flying High (D Taylor) 8.04.50, 164th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.05.50, 165th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.06.50, 166th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.07.50, 167th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.08.50, 168th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.09.50, 169th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.10.50, 170th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.11.50, 171st Flying High (D Taylor) 8.12.50, 172nd Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.13.50, 173th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.14.50, 174th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.15.50, 175th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.16.50, 176th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.17.50, 177th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.18.50, 178th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.19.50, 179th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.20.50, 180th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.21.50, 181st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.22.50, 182nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.23.50, 183rd Flying High (D Taylor) 8.24.50, 184th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.25.50, 185th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.26.50, 186th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.27.50, 187th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.28.50, 188th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.29.50, 189th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.30.50, 190th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.31.50, 191st Flying High (D Taylor) 8.32.50, 192th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.33.50, 193th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.34.50, 194th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.35.50, 195th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.36.50, 196th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.37.50, 197th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.38.50, 198th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.39.50, 199th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.40.50, 200th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.41.50, 201st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.42.50, 202nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.43.50, 203rd Flying High (D Taylor) 8.44.50, 204th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.45.50, 205th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.46.50, 206th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.47.50, 207th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.48.50, 208th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.49.50, 209th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.50.50, 210th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.51.50, 211th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.52.50, 212th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.53.50, 213th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.54.50, 214th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.55.50, 215th Flying High (D Taylor) 8.56.50, 216th Gainsborough (S Harries) 8.57.50, 217th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 8.58.50, 218th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 8.59.50, 219th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.00.50, 220th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.01.50, 221st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.02.50, 222nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.03.50, 223rd Flying High (D Taylor) 9.04.50, 224th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.05.50, 225th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.06.50, 226th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.07.50, 227th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.08.50, 228th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.09.50, 229th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.10.50, 230th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.11.50, 231st Flying High (D Taylor) 9.12.50, 232th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.13.50, 233th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.14.50, 234th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.15.50, 235th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.16.50, 236th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.17.50, 237th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.18.50, 238th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.19.50, 239th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.20.50, 240th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.21.50, 241st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.22.50, 242nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.23.50, 243rd Flying High (D Taylor) 9.24.50, 244th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.25.50, 245th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.26.50, 246th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.27.50, 247th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.28.50, 248th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.29.50, 249th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.30.50, 250th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.31.50, 251st Flying High (D Taylor) 9.32.50, 252th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.33.50, 253th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.34.50, 254th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.35.50, 255th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.36.50, 256th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.37.50, 257th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.38.50, 258th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.39.50, 259th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.40.50, 260th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.41.50, 261st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.42.50, 262nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.43.50, 263rd Flying High (D Taylor) 9.44.50, 264th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.45.50, 265th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.46.50, 266th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.47.50, 267th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.48.50, 268th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.49.50, 269th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.50.50, 270th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.51.50, 271st Flying High (D Taylor) 9.52.50, 272th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.53.50, 273th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.54.50, 274th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.55.50, 275th Flying High (D Taylor) 9.56.50, 276th Gainsborough (S Harries) 9.57.50, 277th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 9.58.50, 278th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 9.59.50, 279th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.00.50, 280th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.01.50, 281st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.02.50, 282nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.03.50, 283rd Flying High (D Taylor) 10.04.50, 284th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.05.50, 285th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.06.50, 286th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.07.50, 287th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.08.50, 288th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.09.50, 289th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.10.50, 290th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.11.50, 291st Flying High (D Taylor) 10.12.50, 292th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.13.50, 293th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.14.50, 294th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.15.50, 295th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.16.50, 296th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.17.50, 297th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.18.50, 298th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.19.50, 299th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.20.50, 300th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.21.50, 301st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.22.50, 302nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.23.50, 303rd Flying High (D Taylor) 10.24.50, 304th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.25.50, 305th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.26.50, 306th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.27.50, 307th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.28.50, 308th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.29.50, 309th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.30.50, 310th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.31.50, 311th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.32.50, 312th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.33.50, 313th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.34.50, 314th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.35.50, 315th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.36.50, 316th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.37.50, 317th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.38.50, 318th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.39.50, 319th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.40.50, 320th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.41.50, 321st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.42.50, 322nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.43.50, 323rd Flying High (D Taylor) 10.44.50, 324th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.45.50, 325th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.46.50, 326th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.47.50, 327th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.48.50, 328th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.49.50, 329th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.50.50, 330th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.51.50, 331st Flying High (D Taylor) 10.52.50, 332th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.53.50, 333th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.54.50, 334th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.55.50, 335th Flying High (D Taylor) 10.56.50, 336th Gainsborough (S Harries) 10.57.50, 337th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 10.58.50, 338th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 10.59.50, 339th Flying High (D Taylor) 11.00.50, 340th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.01.50, 341st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.02.50, 342nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.03.50, 343rd Flying High (D Taylor) 11.04.50, 344th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.05.50, 345th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.06.50, 346th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.07.50, 347th Flying High (D Taylor) 11.08.50, 348th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.09.50, 349th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.10.50, 350th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.11.50, 351st Flying High (D Taylor) 11.12.50, 352th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.13.50, 353th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.14.50, 354th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.15.50, 355th Flying High (D Taylor) 11.16.50, 356th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.17.50, 357th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.18.50, 358th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.19.50, 359th Flying High (D Taylor) 11.20.50, 360th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.21.50, 361st Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.22.50, 362nd Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.23.50, 363rd Flying High (D Taylor) 11.24.50, 364th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.25.50, 365th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.26.50, 366th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.27.50, 367th Flying High (D Taylor) 11.28.50, 368th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.29.50, 369th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.30.50, 370th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.31.50, 371st Flying High (D Taylor) 11.32.50, 372th Gainsborough (S Harries) 11.33.50, 373th Brown Buzzard (J Cooper) 11.34.50, 374th Sea Pearl (M Pyrah) 11.35.50, 375th Flying High (D Taylor) 11.36.50,

FOREHEED: Middlesex v Northamptonshire.
Guildford: Surrey v Sussex. Kidderminster:
Worcestershire v Warwickshire.

ATHLETICS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England v Spain v
Sweden (at Gateshead, 7.12).

RACING: HERN'S FOUR-YEAR-OLD HAS CLASS TO OVERCOME PENALTY AT SANDOWN

Bedtime to defy hefty burden

By Mandarín
(Michael Phillips)

Following that encouraging performance at Kempton Park 10 days ago Bedtime is mapped to win the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club Trophy at Sandown Park this afternoon.

Normally it would go against the grain to side with a horse with a 5lb penalty, carrying 10st 2lb in a race of this nature. In this instance, however, I believe the risk is worth taking because Dick Hern, Bedtime's trainer, would not be asking his four-year-old such a hard question unless he was utterly convinced that he was capable of answering it.

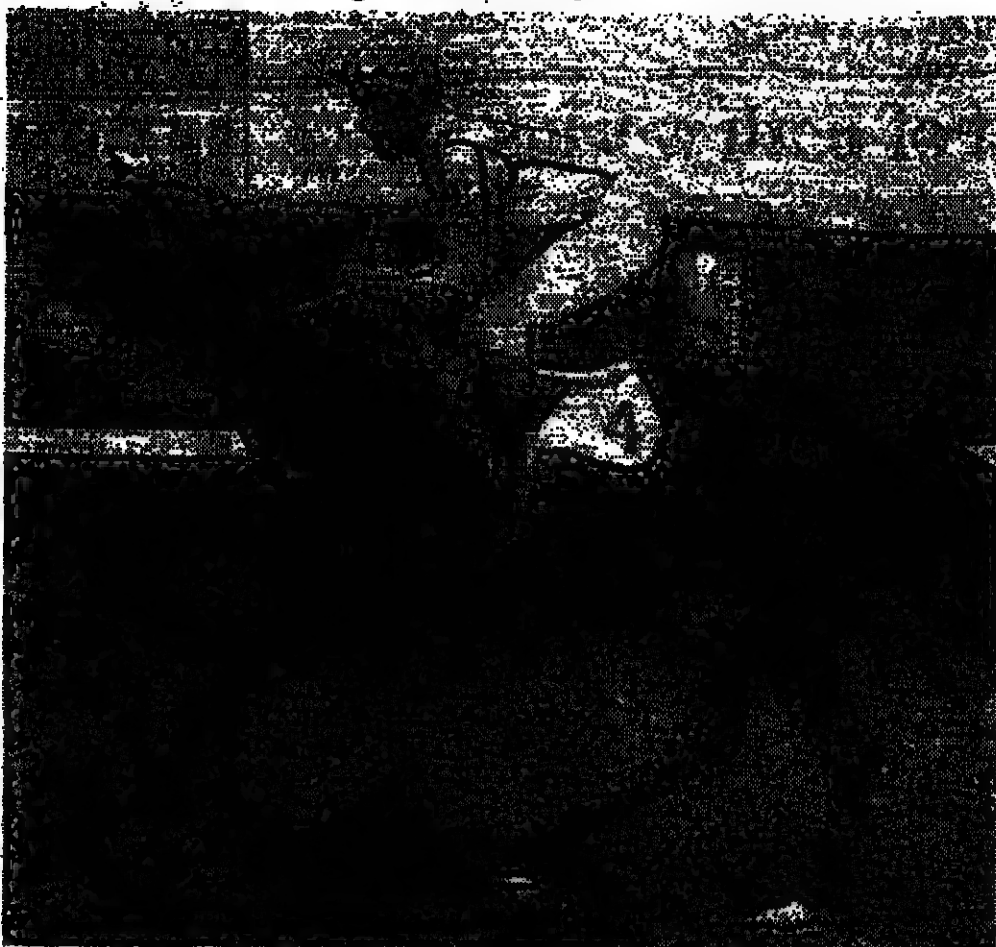
That race at Kempton was Bedtime's first of the season and victory was achieved by giving lumps of weight and a decisive beating to My Tony and Basil Boy, two of the most successful handicappers seen in action in the first half of this season.

Afterwards a crack at a pattern race looked the only course open to Bedtime's connections. The fact that they opted for today's race speaks for itself.

Geoff Lewis, the trainer of My Tony, is unquestionably right to let his horse chase his luck again, especially as he has won over today's course and distance already this season. Furthermore, My Tony is a habitual front-runner and, Sandown seems to suit this type of horse. But I still feel that My Tony is liable to be overwhelmed in the straight by Bedtime, who has the class and, more important, the size and strength to carry his weight.

Sikorsky, who landed one of the season's biggest gambles when he won the Bessborough Stakes at Royal Ascot, and the improving three-year-old Bare Essence, who won a tough race at York last month, along with My Tony and perhaps Chicago Bid at his best, will help to ensure that my nap starts at rewarding odds.

Viceroy Lad, another who has been penalized for doing well recently, is my selection for the GRE Handicap. Five failures in the spring meant that the handicapper relented and dropped Viceroy Lad in the weights. No sooner had he done



Celestial Dancer, and Edward Hide fancied to win Sandown's Jardine Handicap

so than Viceroy Lad struck last week, winning twice in the space of three days at Wolverhampton and Salisbury. The second of those two victories, the Noel Cannon Memorial Trophy, was particularly prize-worthy. All that suggests that, with only 7st 8lb to carry, Viceroy Lad could prove too much of a handful for the Britannia Stakes runner-up, Courting Season, whose form has been enhanced recently by Torwar winning again at Yarmouth.

Bassenthwaite, (2.0), the six-length winner of the Berkshire Stakes at Newbury last month, the Cork and Orrery Stakes runner-up, Celestial Dancer (4.10), and Rhinost (4.40) look other likely winners at Sandown, especially Rhinost, who ran Sherrazar to half a length at Newbury last month. Since then

his conqueror has strolled home a Yarmouth.

Haydock's two-day meeting could begin with the young Lambourn, trainer Michael Blandford winning the first two races with Stock Hill Lass (2.15) and Andrus Law (2.45).

Joy Ride, who won the Daresbury Handicap Stakes last year, now looks poised for a second success, especially as he is opposed by only two opponents who have done nothing of note lately.

If Tony Ives manages to win the Shop Window Fillies Stakes at Beverley on the promising Siba, his helter skelter dash from Haydock, where he should have already won the East Lancashire Stakes on Lobbit, will prove worthwhile.

Kelasha, my selection for the Grandways Handicap, is still at the right end of the handicap in

view of his record. Finally, Rapid Lad, a great favourite with Beverley racegoers, understandably as he has won there six times already, now looks poised to record yet another victory in the Grandways Check-out Stakes, even under the staidler of loss.

Geoff Lewis, his trainer, said "My gelding ripped a plate from his off rear at the start, and lost half his boot. Johnnie Over will be all right with treatment."

Piggott looked up on Induit with two furlongs to go after Russell Flyer had made the running. He speedily went to the front, looked left and right for possible late dangers, then brook home. A fifty-first winner of the season by three-quarters of a length from Lyric Way.

Mick Hinchcliffe, saddling his first ever Brighton winner, and his fourth of the season, said: "This is a little horse. He ran well last time when I put him at Redcar from a bad draw. I'll run him again in a Maidens at closing event in 10 days' time."

Piggott completed his double on Robert Armstrong's Bassett Boy.

Import ban may be conditionally lifted

By Michael Seely

Firm moves were raised yesterday that the agricultural ministries of Britain, France and Ireland are likely to make a statement about a conditional lifting of the temporary ban on the import of horses from the United States following the outbreak of equine viral arteritis in Kentucky.

The Keeneland Select Yearling Sales are due to take place on July 23 and 24, and this is seen as a considerable importance. Ted Bassett, the president of the Keeneland Association, said yesterday: "We understand that discussions are continuing between veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture in England and France aimed at finalising conditions under which yearlings and other horses from the United States might be permitted to enter European countries."

The ban was imposed about five weeks ago. Viral arteritis has been endemic in trotting horses for some time, but has not previously affected thoroughbreds.

The July Select Sale has become the world's most significant source of potential stallions ever since the amazing success achieved by horses sired by Northern Dancer and started with Nijinsky's capture of the English triple crown in 1970.

In Europe alone last season Shereef Dancer, Carleton and L'Emigrant were all classic winners originally purchased at this sale. So too were Golden Fleece and Secret, the winners of the 1982 and 1984 Epsom Derbys.

He added: "We have been assured that the ministries in France, Britain and Ireland, which are joined in a tripartite agreement on equine health regulations, are actively working on conditions which would be acceptable to all concerned and to the United States department of agriculture."

The ban was imposed about five weeks ago. Viral arteritis has been endemic in trotting horses for some time, but has not previously affected thoroughbreds.

The July Select Sale has become the world's most significant source of potential stallions ever since the amazing success achieved by horses sired by Northern Dancer and started with Nijinsky's capture of the English triple crown in 1970.

In Europe alone last season Shereef Dancer, Carleton and L'Emigrant were all classic winners originally purchased at this sale. So too were Golden Fleece and Secret, the winners of the 1982 and 1984 Epsom Derbys.

Piggott takes honours with Brighton double

Lester Piggott, still with a black left eye after a mishap on Tuesday in Paris at the weekend, stole the riding honours at Brighton yesterday with a double on Induit and Bassett Boy.

Induit won the opening Beau Brummell Maiden Stakes, but backers had a shock before the race had even started when Johnnie Over, the 13-8 favourite, was withdrawn without coming under starter's orders.

Geoff Lewis, his trainer, said "My gelding ripped a plate from his off rear at the start, and lost half his boot. Johnnie Over will be all right with treatment."

Piggott looked up on Induit with two furlongs to go after Russell Flyer had made the running. He speedily went to the front, looked left and right for possible late dangers, then brook home. A fifty-first winner of the season by three-quarters of a length from Lyric Way.

Mick Hinchcliffe, saddling his first ever Brighton winner, and his fourth of the season, said: "This is a little horse. He ran well last time when I put him at Redcar from a bad draw. I'll run him again in a Maidens at closing event in 10 days' time."

Piggott completed his double on Robert Armstrong's Bassett Boy.

who beat Wiveton by a length in the Fitzherbert Handicap.

Gay Kelleway, who turned professional a year ago this week, rode her sixth winner of the season on Bassett Star in the Raggett's Selling Stakes.

Ganpion made the running, before Miss Kelleway produced the 6-5 favourite more than a furlong out to a Flat winner in the first time, ending a six-week losing sequence for James Bethell, the Dicot trainer, by landing the Courage Brighton Challenge Cup.

Foot Patrol, a 9-1 chance, took the lead for Richard Quinn from the long-time pacemaker, On Edge, entering the final furlong and went on to win by half a length from Calisto, ending an 8lb penalty.

The winning trainer said: "My horses have had some bug, nothing serious, they've just not been quite right, and I only had 18 runners last month. Foot Patrol has been dropped 6lb in the handicap and we may go for a quick follow-up at Salisbury."

At Carlisle, Gavin Pritchard-Gordon, the Newmarket trainer, ended his long losing spell - he has not had a Flat winner since last October - when Carlo's Gift beat his solitary rival, Amal Lees Hope, by two lengths in the Border Television handicap.

BEVERLEY

GOING: Good to firm

Draw: 6 of high numbers best

5.45 RED AND YELLOW CANOPY SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: 5900; 1m 20) (10 runners)

1-0121 BOLDERA D Chapman 8-8 (5) D Nichols 5
2-0122 BRIDGE LAD J Smith 8-8 (5) S Potts 5
3-0123 WHEELER STILE N Casper 8-8 (5) M Betch 5
4-0124 JOHN ADDISON M Thompson 8-8 (5) P Cornes 5
5-0125 SHARPLEY LAD Chapman 8-8 (5) H Brown 5
6-0126 LACEFIELD D Ashworth 8-8 (5) J Bland 5
7-0127 GEMSTONE D Dale 8-8 (5) A Bond 5
8-0128 LUCKY D Goss 8-8 (5) N Conington 5
9-0129 TREASURER 8-8 (5) M Camacho 8-10 (5) N Conington 5
10-0130 VALDAROSA T Kervey 8-8 (5) A Proud 5

1983 Laid Handicap 8-8 (5) 7-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.
8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran. 11-10 (1) D Miley 11 ran.

5.5 PRICELOW MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: 2120; 1m 40) (15)

1-0004 AGAINST THE GRAIN G Pritchard-Gordon 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

2-0005 BROSNOX (8) S Norton 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

3-0006 DECRETIO D Miley 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

4-0007 FAIRFAX KING M Miley 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

5-0008 HIGHER LAD 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

6-0009 HONORABLE P Cole 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

7-0010 ROSEY FOR BERT A Smith 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

8-0011 SHENSTONE H Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

9-0012 SIBBIE M Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

10-0013 TYPHOON R Johnson 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

11-0014 ACAPALAYA M Stone 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

12-0015 BASSINER D Miley 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

13-0016 RITZY GIRL W Wharton 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

14-0017 R NANCY H Wharton 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

15-0018 RUSSET P Wharton 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

1983 Altaz 8-8 (5) 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

2 Type, 7-8 Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

HAYDOCK PARK

GOING: Firm

Draw: 6 of 15, Low numbers best

2.15 SUMMER SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: 21387; 6) (10 runners)

1-0021 PAULS DELIGHT (8) N Tinker 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

2-0022 ANAZON R Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

3-0023 CAN AFFORD IT D Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

4-0024 CONTINENTAL HOUSE M Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

5-0025 DRUMBARA W Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

6-0026 SLINNEY GIRL M Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

7-0027 HAVANA D Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

8-0028 STOCK HILL LASS M Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

9-0029 PAULS DELIGHT 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

10-0030 ANAZON R Hiss 8-8 (5) Duffield 14

1983 Stock Hill Lass 8-8 (5) 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

2 Type, 7-8 Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5) 3-10 (1) Duffield 14, 11-10 (1) Duffield 14

8-8 (5)

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Getting the best of both worlds



Yugo 55: Brisk, slightly noisy, performer

The turbocharged diesel is still a rare species on the roads of Britain, but on the evidence of the excellent Rover 2400SD an unfairly neglected one. The main appeal may be to the fleet operator but it is the type of car that makes sense to the private motorist as long as he does a high annual mileage.

In the executive class the Rover still has few direct rivals. The obvious one is the Peugeot 604, which was the first turbodiesel to be launched in Europe. Otherwise there are plenty of large diesels, Mercedes 300, Citroen CX, Ford Granada, but without a "blown" engine.

The idea behind the turbodiesel is to get the best of two worlds. A diesel engine is considerably more economical than its petrol counterpart, but also much slower. Turbocharging is a means of replacing some of the "lost" performance, while preserving most of the advantages in fuel consumption.

The Rover 2400SD was Austin Rover's first tentative return to diesel after a gap of some 20 years, and it remains the company's only diesel model. It was brought out with a particular eye on markets overseas, particularly on the Continent where diesel fuel can be so much cheaper than petrol.

The engine comes from Italy, a product of the VM company that also supplies Alfa Romeo. It is a 2.393cc four cylinder, with fuel injection, and develops 90bhp. The 2400SD was put on the market with the proud claim of being the fastest production diesel in Britain, though that was a reference to its 100bhp-plus top speed rather than the time it takes to get there.

The distinction is important for while a speed of 100mph is illegal almost everywhere outside the German autobahn, and therefore largely academic, a car's acceleration and pulling power, to get clear of traffic and to carry out safe overtaking, is a daily relevance.

The Rover's 0 to 60mph acceleration takes just over 4 seconds which, to put it in context, is what the Ford Fiesta will do. But once the car is well launched, and the turbo starts to make itself felt, the rate of progress is more brisk and so good is the flexibility, even when pulling away in top (fifth) gear, that it is easy to become lazy and leave the gearbox more or less alone.

The engine takes a few seconds to warm up and the characteristic diesel clatter is evident as it does so; but on the move, and except under very hard acceleration, the car is as quiet and smooth mechanically as a petrol vehicle. The gearing helps, and at 70mph in top the engine is turning over at less than 3,000rpm. With wind and road noise also kept to a minimum, the car has considerable attraction as a long distance cruiser.

The turbo starts to function at around 2,000rpm and while its

arrival is signalled by a noticeable whistle, it is hardly felt at all; except that, almost imperceptibly, the vehicle is moving faster. Certainly there is nothing of that abrupt jerk of power that goes with some turbos; rather it is a discreet surge.

In normal driving the turbo will be little used; and that is why the diesel engine's inherent fuel advantage is largely maintained. Though it is a characteristic of diesel that the most spectacular fuel returns, compared with a petrol car, are in

five-speed manual gearbox and power steering is fitted as standard. It handles and rides well and if there is a criticism it is that for a car of its length, the Rover is not over generous with passenger space.

On the other hand, the boot is large enough for most needs and there is the useful facility of the tailgate and the folding rear seat.

Eastern promise
On sale today is the latest East European model to reach Britain, the Yugo 55 from Yugoslavia, tempting the buyer with generous standard equipment and an attractive price, while offering what under the skin is a fairly old-fashioned design. It is essentially a bigger-engined version, with external embellishments, of the 45 launched here a year ago.

The modern Yugoslav car industry, like the Russians and the Polish, has been built on licensing agreements with Fiat. The first Yugoslav model to be sold here, originally called the Zastava but now known as the Yugo 300/500 series, bears a close resemblance, both externally and beneath the bonnet, to the Fiat 128.

The 45/55 range, a supermini competing in the Metro/Fiesta part of the market, is a hybrid: the engine suspension and gearbox are all Fiat, while the bodyshell was designed in Yugoslavia.

The next important model, a couple of years away, is a medium-sized car which will again use Fiat engines and transmissions but owe its body to a collaboration between the Yugoslavs and another Western manufacturer, Porsche.

Zastava (GB), importer of Yugo cars, says that half the buyers of the 45 model are women: it is used as a second car, for shopping and for fetching and carrying children. The 55, according to Mr Michael Heery, chief executive of Zastava, is "to the young man who cannot afford a souped-up Metro".

Vital statistics
Model: Rover 2400SD.
Price: £11,226.
Engine: 2,393cc four cylinder diesel.
Performance: Max speed 102mph, 0-60mph 14.5 seconds.
Official consumption: urban 30.2mpg, 56mpg 46.7mpg, 75mpg 32.7mpg.
Length: 15ft 5in.
Insurance: Group 6.

stop/start town driving, the Rover does impressively well on the open road. With a car full of passengers, and often with luggage, I consistently returned around 35mpg. With a tank capacity of 14½ gallons, that means an effective range between filling up of 500 miles. There is the bonus that diesel fuel is currently a little cheaper than petrol, by about 10p a gallon, though that advantage can easily be wiped out by the Chancellor modifying the rate of tax.

If there is a catch, it is that the diesel car costs more to start with; that is because manufacturing a diesel engine is a costlier business than putting together a petrol unit. Thus the Rover turbodiesel, at £11,226, compares with £8,998 for the Rover 3500 petrol car, which beats it on performance though not on economy. It is an equation that works for the rest of the car: it is driven through a precise, if slightly noisy,

Yugo 55 comes in two versions (distinguished by different levels of equipment) selling at £3,349 and £3,699; though the latter price is likely to go up after the initial launch period. One reason why Mr Heery can undercut home-produced cars such as the Metro or Fiesta is that the average net pay of a Yugoslav car worker is £30 a month.

The Yugo uses a 1116cc engine, developing 55 brake-horsepower (hence the model's name) and has suspension similar to that of the Fiat 127, all-independent, with MacPherson struts in the front and leaf springs at the back. The gearbox comes from the Fiat 128.

On the road it is a brisk, slightly noisy performer (a fifth gear might help) which handles crisply in the Fiat manner, with precise steering and dependable roadholding. The fuel consumption, however, is high compared with more modern cars, the official urban figures being 31.7mpg, 55.4 during the rest of the year, giving total sales for 1984 of between 7,500 and 8,000.

As East European cars go, this company offers the best; until, perhaps, the Russians stir themselves and finally come up with the long-awaited supermini they have been developing with Porsche.

Buff's Bible
For those with a spare £22.50, and the desire to know everything there is to know about every car model produced in the world, the automobile club of Italy has published the 1984 edition of its long-running annual, *World Cars*.

As usual there is plenty to feast the eyes, a handsome colour section on the art of the coachbuilder, jostling for attention with an account of the latest technical wizardry. There are surveys of the main car producing areas and a summary of last year's battle for the world motor racing championship.

But the book's main justification is the detailed specifications, and in many cases, illustrations, of the world's production cars; valuable for serious reference and a delight for the enthusiast intrigued to know just what models are turned out in Egypt or Taiwan.

World Cars is distributed in Britain by Herald Books, 109 Great Russell Street, London WC1.

Rolls-Royce and Bentley Authorised Dealers

JACK BARCLAY LIMITED

- 1 ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SPUR
Ocean Blue.
- 2 ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SPIRITS
Cotswold Beige, Ocean Blue over Deep Ocean, Claret, Black, Laurel and Seychelles Blue.
- 4 ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER WRAITH 16
Pewter, Highland Green, Nubling and Le Mans Blue.
- 10 ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW 16
2 Chrome Yellow, 2 Pewter, Onyx over Honey, Garnet, Walnut, White and Athenian Blue.
- 2 ROLLS-ROYCE CORNICHE SALOONS
Walnut and Willow Gold.
- 1 ROLLS-ROYCE CORNICHE CONVERTIBLE
Black.
- 3 ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM VI LIMOUSINES
Garnet, Athenian Blue and Black over Regal Red.
- 2 BENTLEY MULSANNE TURBOS
Dark Oyster and Tudor Red.
- 3 BENTLEY MULSANNES
Ocean Blue over Deep Ocean, Claret and Cotswold Beige.
- 1 BENTLEY TZ
Brewster Green.

Try Jack Barclay first
01-629 7444
BENTLEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 6AE

DUTTON FORSHAW KENT
OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTOR FOR ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
1984 Silver Spirit, coral with grey side, side top & bottom dash rolls 3,000 miles only. £24,950.
1983 Silver Spirit, ice green with beige side 6,000 miles only. £24,950.
1982 Silver Spirit, white gold with beige side, side top & bottom dash rolls 18,000 miles only. £25,450.
Tel. Tim Siggins (0622) 65461 (office)
(0732) 850692 eves.

1984 BENTLEY MULSANNE TURBO

Cosmos light blue with beige side, side top & bottom dash, chrome radiator with flying "B" badge, 2,700 miles. £29,750.
Tel: 0702 582233 eves
w/ends 03745 55276

BENTLEY MULSANNE

1981, 26,000 miles, Claret/beige, £33,000.
Tel Office hours
01-437 3175

BENTLEY TZ

1981, 31,000 miles, immaculate condition, contemporary interior, leather upholstery, £21,500. Tel 01-243 0066.

BENTLEY T

1978, 7 series, leather seats, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712nd, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812nd, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912nd, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012nd, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd, 1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th

Car Buyer's Guide

Classic Car Spectacular

STEAM TRACTION ENGINE RALLY
KNEWORTH PARK, HERTS
JULY 7 & 8, 1984

Sponsored by Thoroughbred & Classic Cars Ltd. The event includes a fantastic display of steam traction engines, vintage cars, and a variety of other attractions. Admission £3 for 2 days, £2 for 1 day. Children half price.

A LOVELY PAIR
Magnificent 1928 4.9 B. Daimler coupe, chrome, leather, 24,000 miles. Excellent condition. £14,950 the pair.

TEL: 0773 8458 or 3974

JENSEN INTERCEPTOR MKIII

45,000 miles, MOT/V5, 60CV. 2-door, 1.8, 1100 cc, 1100 cc. £24,950.

TEL: 034 7992/792441

PHL 48-2 74 Mercedes

45,000 miles, MOT/V5, 60CV. 2-door, 1.8, 1100 cc, 1100 cc. £24,950.

TEL: 034 7992/792441

ASTON MARTIN DB5

1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919, 3920,

Sikh extremists hijack Indian jet to Pakistan

From Michael Hamlyn in Delhi
Hasan Akhtar in Islamabad

An Airbus of Indian Airlines was hijacked by nine Sikh extremists yesterday as it was on its way from Srinagar, the troubled capital of Kashmir, to Delhi.

The hijackers forced the pilot to take them to Pakistan where the authorities refused the aircraft permission to land until the hijackers threatened to blow it up in mid-air. The jet, with 255 passengers and nine crew on board, was allowed to land after circling for two hours.

The hijackers were said by the Pakistan authorities to number four, but according to the Indians there were nine of them. They made three initial demands after they landed. These were for the immediate refuelling of the aircraft, off-loading of all baggage, and allowing all Sikhs to leave.

Pakistan's official radio said that the aircraft was permitted to land after the Pakistan authorities had established contact with the Indian authorities in Delhi, as a "humanitarian gesture", because it was running dangerously low on fuel and the hijackers had threatened to blow it up in the air.

The aircraft was reportedly refuelled at Lahore airport, apparently to fly out to another destination.

The Pakistani military regime is apparently keen to avoid getting involved in view of Indian accusations that Pakistan was aiding the Sikhs' agitation in India. Pakistan has flatly denied any kind of involvement in the agitation.

The Pakistan negotiators, led by Lieutenant-General Gulam Jilani Khan, the martial law Governor of Punjab, refused all three conditions.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was kept in touch with developments minute by minute in her Delhi home. Authoritative sources said she had tried to telephone General Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistan leader.

Emergency meetings of the Cabinet and of committees at the External Affairs Ministry were held. According to Indian sources the hijackers are all members of the banned Sikh students' federation.

On board the aircraft were a number of journalists flying back to Delhi after covering the fall of the Government in Jammu and Kashmir state.

Pressure on Reed over Maxwell bid

By William Kay, City Editor

Institutional shareholders in Reed International, the paper and publishing group, yesterday said the group might have to go back on its pledge not to sell the Mirror Group Newspapers subsidiary to a single bidder.

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, has made public a cash offer of between £80m and £100m for Mirror Group Newspapers in an attempt to pre-empt Reed's stated plan to float the group on the stock market.

Mr Ted Davis, head of UK equities at the Legal and General insurance group, said: "As shareholders in Reed, on behalf of our policyholders, we would expect a reasonable price for the Mirror group."

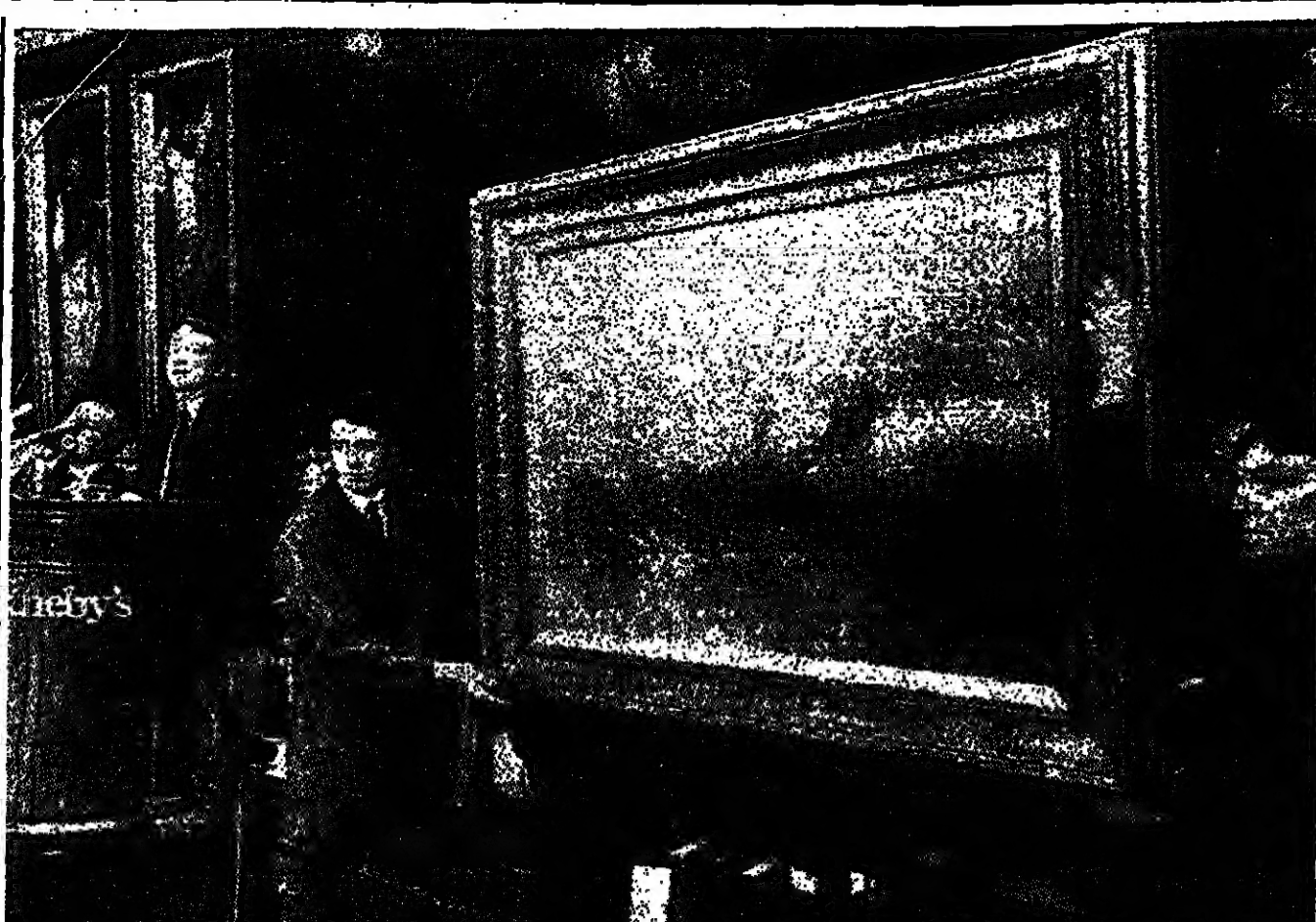
"It is a question of how wide the gap is between what the Mirror group would fetch on the stock market, and how much Mr Maxwell is willing to pay."

Mr Stuart Goldsmith, managing director of the Britannia Group of investment funds, said: "Reed shareholders have to be interested in the highest offer. If Mr Maxwell offers more than a flotation price, super."

Mr Maxwell commented: "Reed will get £60m for the Mirror group through the stock market, plus £5m possibly. That means that the gap is £20m to £40m in the cold light of day."

"The sole condition attached to my offer is that I should have sight of the Mirror prospectus which would be used in the flotation. It will then be up to Reed to persuade me that the Mirror group is worth more than £80m."

Kenneth Fleet, page 19



Seascope Folkestone being held up for auction yesterday at Sotheby's where it fetched £7.37m.



Left to right: Mr Colin Clark, Mr Alan Clark, Mr Charles Leggatt and Mr Hugh Leggatt.

Why it is wrong to be right in Europe

From Ian Murray
Brussels

A fierce argument has broken out in the European Parliament over who is right. Battle was joined during this week's meeting in Luxembourg of the political group leaders, who have been preparing seating arrangements for the first session of the new parliament in the month.

The trouble is that the Liberals are positively refusing to sit in future to the right of the British Conservatives in the "hemicycle" of European politics.

The British Conservatives, however, have a different view of the matter and want to keep it that way. European Liberals, they claim, are politically to the right of Tories and should sit accordingly.

The quarrel arises from the fact that members traditionally sit round the hemicycle in Strasbourg in groups graded from the right wing on the right to the left wing on the left.

In the old parliament the extreme right seats were reserved for the Liberals and the extreme left seats were reserved for Communists and friends. But the Liberals, who have been increasingly unhappy at the idea that they should be classified as being to the right of Mrs Thatcher's Conservatives, now want to move towards the centre.

Their unhappiness with the outside right position is made the greater by the fact that the new parliament looks certain to have a new extreme right group of members whose views on immigration are an anathema to any self-respecting Liberal.

The Liberals point out that they only moved over to the right to allow the Conservatives somewhere to sit when they first joined the parliament 12 years ago.

But the Conservatives mean to conserve their position. Having lost 15 seats in the election, they are seeking recruits for their group, the European Democrats, which they dominate in the parliament, but any hopes of attracting, for example, dissident French Giscardians, would dwindle if they were seen to be too right.

According to one parliament official, "The trouble is that none of us want to be identified with the right. It is wrong to be right in Europe."

Portfolio Two share £2,000 prize

A young housewife from Cheltenham and an A-level student from Slough shared The Times Portfolio £2,000 prize yesterday.

Mrs Amanda Dewick, who is 25, has lived in Cheltenham all her life and has read the paper for six months. She reads The Times "because it's got more news" than other papers.



The other winner is Mr Paramjit Nainu, an 18-year-old student at Langley College in Berkshire. He is studying A-level mathematics, physics and computer science.

Both of yesterday's winners scored 48 points, a high total as shares did well on Wednesday, the day on which the competition was based. There is a prize of £2,000 again today and on Saturday there is the weekly prize, which currently stands at £40,000 because no-one won it last week. In addition there will be the daily competition prize of £2,000.

Readers who have not obtained cards may send a stamped addressed envelope to The Times Portfolio, PO Box 40.

Blackburn BB1 6AJ. Portfolio list page 24; rules and how to play, please see information service below.

We regret that some readers in parts of the north did not receive their copy of The Times as usual yesterday. This was due to fog preventing distribution by air. For readers wishing to keep their daily Portfolio tally up to date to play the weekly game, yesterday's list movements were:

ments were:		
1+5	14+1	27+1
1+5	15+3	28+5
1+5	16+2	29+3
4+2	17+4	30+5
5+5	18+4	31+5
5+5	19+5	32+3
7+4	20+2	33+2
9+6	21+5	34+4
9+6	22+5	35+1
10+4	23+7	36+1
11+3	24+10	37+4
12+2	25+5	38+2
12+2	26+10	39+4
		40+4

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the Fairmile Nursing Home in Edinburgh, 10.30; and later visits the 1st Battalion the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Redford Barracks, 11.30. The Queen attends a reception given by her Chaplains in Scotland, Abden House, Edinburgh, 6.30. Princess Anne attends a presentation at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St, SW1, 2.30; and later attends a reception at Ewen Manor, Ewen, Gloucestershire, 7.15. Princess Margaret attends a Garden Party at Lancaster House, 4.

New exhibitions

Dutch Church painters: National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sep 9).
Work by R. A. Palmer, R. M. Mather and D. M. Phillips: Gallery 45, Hereford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends July 20).
Langley: Interiors and huge City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Aug 5).
Music
Opera Da Camera, in St George's Church, Tombland, Norwich, 8.
Concert by the Herschel Ensemble, The Guildhall, Bath, 7.

Opening concert of Warwick Arts Week, St Mary's Church, Warwick, 8.

Talks, lectures

Interpretation and reconstruction of the old Saxon Minster, by Birthe Kjølby-Bjeller, Winchester, 8.
General
Craft Fayre: The Guildhall, Royal Parade, Plymouth, 9.30 to 4.30.
Festival of Flowers: Salisbury Cathedral, 10 to 8.30.
Last chance to see
Paintings and drawings by Kaye Lynch: Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr, 11 to 3.
Mapping of The New World: Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Falkenstein, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30.

Food prices

The first of the homegrown raspberries are now available at farm shops. At 64p a pound they are good value. Strawberries at 40 to 50p a pound are now at their best. Farm shop gooseberries, 18 to 35p a pound, rhubarb 15p, broad beans 16 to 20p, onions, cabbage and turnips 10p a pound.
The first of the English cherries are in the shops at 45 to 85p a pound; French and Italian cherries, at 30 to 40p a pound, are smaller. Fish supplies are getting better. Large cod fillets average £1.39 a pound; French and Italian cherries, at 30 to 40p a pound, are smaller. Home produced lamb prices have risen sharply this week. The range is £1.40 to £1.89 for leg, 80 to £1.19 for shoulder and £1.54 to £2.12 for loin chops. New Zealand lamb ranges from 74 to 94p for shoulder and £1.10 to £1.52 for loin chops. Beef prices are much the same as last week. However, Tesco and Sainsbury are selling topside and silverside at £1.96 a pound.
Some good meat buys for this week are: Fine Fare British Lamb loin chops £1.38;